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Charity.

The pilgrim and stranger who through the day
Holds over the desert his trackless way,
Where the terrible sands no shade have known,
No sound of life save the camel's moan,
Hears at last, through the mercy of Allah to all,
From his tent door at evening the Bedouin's call:
"Whoever thou art whose need is great,
In the name of God, the Compassionate
And Merciful One, for thee I wait."

For gifts in his name of food and rest
The tents of Islam of God are blest.
Thou who hast faith in the Christ above,
Shall the Koran teach thee the law of love?
Oh, Christian! open thy heart and door,
Cry east and west to the wandering poor:
"Whoever thou art whose need is great,
In the name of Christ, the Compassionate
And Merciful One, for thee I wait."

—*John G. Whittier.*

Her Answer.

All day long she held my question
In her heart;
Shunned my eyes that craved an answer,
Moved apart
Touched my hand in good-night greeting,
Rosier grew—
Should I leave to-morrow?—early?
Then adieu!
Bent her head in farewell courteous,
Onward passed,
While a cold hand gripped my heartstrings,
Held them fast.
Still I waited, still I listened;
All my soul
Trembled in the eyes that watched her
As she stole
Up the stairs with measured footsteps,
But she turned
Where a lamp in brazen bracket
Brightly burned,
Showed me all the glinting ripples
Of her hair,
Veiled her eyes in violet shadows—
Glimmered where
Curved her mouth in soft compliance
As she bent
Toward me from the dusky railing
Where she leant.
Ah, my love! * * * One white hand wanders
To her hair,
Slowly lifts the rose that nestles
Softly there;
Breathes she to its heart my answer
Shyly sweet,
And love's message mutely flutters
To my feet.

—*Belgravia.*

MUSTANG GREY.

Previous to the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1845, I was making a tour of observation through the western portion of Texas, looking for an eligible location on which to commence my career as a stock raiser. The summer season had passed away, and October with its hazy beauties lingered upon the prairies, the low trees and tender mesquite foliage, with a softness and grace that gave a charm to all that the eye chanced to rest upon.

One afternoon, when the sun was lowering itself in the west, leaving in the valleys shadows that the art of the painter could hardly equal for softness and variety of shades, I passed through historic Goliad, a small village on the limpid San Antonio, and spurred my horse on toward the old Spanish mission, which reared itself as some antique structure, a link between the living present and the dead past. As I rode up the hill leading from the river, at that time of the year fordable, the mission attracted my full attention. It was almost square, built of rough stone, and commanded a view of the whole country. The walls were thick, windows few, narrow and barred with rods of iron; and from the sides and ends, in tiers, were portholes, from which, in former days, the muzzles of guns peered forth at hostile men.

It was at this spot—around this mission—where Fannin and his gallant soldiers were slaughtered by the treacherous Mexicans. The river, the waters of which look milky in their purity, that day were tinged with eddying pools, leaving the incarnation which distinguishes the corolla from the rose. Dismounting from my horse, my mind took in at a glance all that occurred on the day of the massacre, and a multitude of emotions thronged my breast. What a change had taken place since that eventful period. Instead of armed men, bearing lance, sword and carbine, children played around the low, broad door, and up from the river was wending its way in the shadows of the hill and straggling sunlight, a train of empty Mexican ox carts—fifty or more—two wheeled vehicles, and the small animals yoked with wooden bars from one to the other, on the fore part of their sturdy heads. The drivers, vaqueros, were costumed in leather breeches and jackets, and wore upon their heads the inevitable sombrero. As the Mexicans goaded their animals with long poles, in which rested long, sharp pieces of iron, up the acclivity, and on across the prairies, my eyes commenced to take in objects that surrounded me.

The mission had been transformed into a caravansary, and around its door played innumerable Mexican children, and dogs of the half wolf species squatted in lazy attitudes in patches of sunshine that lay around. Groups of Mexican men and women lounged about, talking in their low, musical Spanish patois, smoking cigarettes and blowing the light clouds of vapor above their heads in fantastic shapes and spiral columns.

A short distance to the right of this group, on a square stone that projected from the mission, forming the center of a cross, stood a young girl looking abstractedly toward Goliad, the white stone houses of which peeped through the trees, and the quaint towers reflected the soft light as it came from the west. She was apparently thirteen years of age, dressed in black, and about her shoulders was the usual Mexican mantle, which dropped down, and lay in careless rolls, resembling drapery around a statue. A foot, small and delicate, arched exquisitely, and covered with the Mexican gaiter, protruded from under the folds of her dress, as it was disturbed by the winds of the evening that crept in gusts up the valley. Her hair fell over her shoulders in auburn ringlets, and as the wind softly lifted them the waning sunlight shone through their golden folds with an ineffable halo.

Who could she be? I had not yet seen her face. Walking slowly to where she stood, I looked for her to turn and confront me; but she did not. The profile contour of the face wore a perfect shape, but there was a seemingly cold beauty about it.

"Senorita," I ventured to say, "this is a charming evening"

She turned her face full upon me. I was almost startled at the expression of the eyes looking from a face that was beautiful to perfection. They were gray, but unfeelingly cold.

"Yes," she answered, and her voice rang with a metallic sound.

"Do you reside in this strange place?" I again ventured.

"Yes."

"No more; that was all the answer I received. Now, I am not inquisitive, but I was determined to learn more about her.

"Do you reside near the mission, miss?" I asked, persuasively, bending my head until my face almost touched her golden ringlets.

She turned her body, with back to me, holding her position firmly on the square rock, and her figure took a pose that a sculptor would have admired, the folds of her dress and gown forming drapery no art could equal, and shot her arm straight out, and the finger of her brown, tapering hand pointed up to the western slope to the top of a stone house that just displayed itself from among the deep growth of mesquite branches intervening. No word in reply escaped her. She only relapsed into her old attitude and looked toward the village.

"Senor!"

Turning, a youthful Mexican was standing near me. He beckoned me to follow him. I obeyed reluctantly; as the youthful being who stood on the broad stone cross was really beginning to become of great interest to me.

"Senor," and the Mexican gracefully took from his mouth a cigarette, "she will not converse with you."

"Why?" I replied, in apparent surprise.

"She will converse with no strangers; nor will she tell her history;" and a careless smile flitted across his brown face. "One year ago to-day, just at daybreak, the people in the plaza at Goliad were startled by pistol shots, and a body of men rode through the town, evidently in pursuit of some one. On running from their houses this girl was found wounded in the shoulder, but she would reveal nothing, nor would she permit any one else to touch her except the surgeon who dressed her wounds. It was pronounced trivial. The surgeon, a good man, took her to his house, but she remained sullen and reticent all that day, and in the afternoon fled, and in the evening was discovered standing where she is now. But nature could not bear the strain, and at about this very hour," and he looked at the declining sun, "she fell with a moan, her wound broke out afresh, and she was soon covered with blood. The people in yonder house, Americanos," and he pointed to the stone house, "took her, and she has been with them ever since. Her mind is not impaired, and the people with whom she resides say that she is gentle unless aroused, and then she is like a tigress. But her fierceness never displays itself only to strangers, or to those who she thinks are doing a wrong."

"Strange, strange," I said, and mused over what I had heard. "Is there no link by which she can be traced?"

"None; it has been tried. The men who rode through the town never returned, and shortly after that occurrence three men were found murdered on the banks of the Nueces river. They were buried. That is the only clew, and was never followed, as no one cared."

As he ceased speaking, six armed men rode up to the mission. Five dismounted; the sixth, a tall, muscular, brown haired, blue eyed man, was left upon his horse, bound, his arms being tied behind him.

"Help him to dismount, Rucker," spoke the leader of the party. "He must be thirsty."

From the bound captive I casually glanced at the girl. She had changed her position, and was looking at the prisoner, and her gray eyes apparently dilated as she caught a gleam from those of the tall, bound man, and I thought a tear glistened in them. Their eyes fully met, and something like a flash of recognition, as an electric spark, passed between them, and again her face wore a look of cold unconcern.

"Grey," spoke the leader, a low set, dark featured man, "will you have some water?" as the captive dismounted.

"Yes, Haskell. You know I have drank but once to-day."

"When we reach San Patricio, where you killed your victims one year ago, you will need no water."

"They pursued me one hundred miles and fought me all the way. It was a fair fight, and if I were only loose and armed you would not follow me," and the blue eyes turned to an almost harsh gray.

"Curse you! you shall have no water," said Haskell, as he turned away.

With a bound as swift as a cat's leap, the girl sprung upon him and wrenched the gourd, full of sparkling water, from his hand, and her metallic voice shrieked out:

"He shall have water!"

Haskell was startled, and a wild shout of laughter broke from the throats of his companions. The laugh was loud and long, and the girl stood before as one inspired with the ferocity of a tigress.

The prisoner remained unmoved, his arms still pinioned.

"Curse the little catamount!" muttered Haskell. "Give it to him, and give plenty—enough to last him to San Patricio. We will hang him as soon as we reach that place. He is Mustang Grey!"

"Mustang Grey?" was re-echoed by those gathered around, as he was known as the most desperate man that ranged from the Rio Grande to the Gandaloupe. I had heard of him as I passed through Texas, and often heard of his daring exploits among Mexicans; and in the town of Victoria, where I had resided a month, he had been a resident long before he commenced his wild and lawless career.

Mustang Grey stepped upon the broad stone where the strange child stood previously in her statuesque pose, sank upon one knee, and bowed his head to receive a cooling draught from the round gourd in the hands of the brave girl. She stooped forward, and her curls fell down to his lips. I thought I heard an audible whisper; but, when he arose to his feet, his face was calm and hers wore the same look of passionless quietude.

"Now, my little viper, are you satisfied? If you thoroughly knew the man you would have given him poison instead of water," growled Haskell, as he took the gourd.

There was only a spasmodic twitch of the girl's face, and a flush of her gray eyes, and she was again in that impenetrable repose from which she could not easily be started.

The sun had entirely disappeared from view, and the verge of the western sky was enameled with mellow tints, and in the east shadows were gathering, making somber and phantom-like shapes, heralds of approaching night.

"Mount, Grey, we must to camp," said Haskell, as he roughly assisted the bound man into saddle. "Stranger," speaking to me, "will you camp with us? The more the merrier."

I gave my assent, as I was glad of their company, and rode along with the Texans and their prisoner. One mile from the old mission, on the route to Mexico, we camped in a basin-like retreat, in the center of which was a small lake of clear water.

Dismounting, our horses were stripped of their saddles, bridles and saddle blankets, watered and securely staked on the margin of the lake, where the grass was nutritious and plentiful; then our arrangements were made for an evening's repast. That through with, we spread our blankets and prepared for repose.

Mustang Grey's arms and legs were securely bound, he submitting without a murmur. His blanket was spread and his saddle arranged so as to give him a rude resting place for his head; then he was left to himself and his gloomy thoughts until morning should call his captors to the saddle.

As we gathered around the camp fire many were the stories told of the daring and outrageous acts of Mustang Grey and his numerous escapes from even under the rope. Soon one by one fell asleep, until the Texans were deep in repose, and the camp fire had sunk into white embers and served as a sentinel to our quiet camp.

The events of the day had impressed me strangely, and I pictured to myself the kneeling figure of the strong, tall desperado, and the lithe, graceful form of the strange girl, as she gave him a cooling draught to wet his parched lips and tongue.

The canopy of heaven was studded with stars. No light from the moon paled their liquid gleamings, and the milky way, wherein clustered myriads of these unseen celestial torches, belted the torrid and frigid zones in its magical folds.

Could the prisoner, this man of strange deeds, be asleep? I looked toward him, and as an ember fell from its living pinnacle, lighting up momentarily the face of Grey, I saw that his eyes were not closed. From that moment I banished sleep, and my sympathies went with this strange being, knowing that the Texans, who were his captors, would execute him without authority of law.

I was so close to him that by looking at his reclining form intently for a short space of time, I could almost see the outlines of his face.

The hour of midnight had passed, and Ursa Major was below the verge of the northern sky, when I saw something that resembled a creeping form. Its movements were slow, and soon it was almost at the side of the prisoner. There was a momentary pause; another ember fell, and I recognized the prostrate form of the girl of the stone mission. She crept closer, when her head touched the face of Grey, and there was a sound as if lips touched in a fervent kiss. Then a knife gleamed, and I heard the thongs that bound the captive snap as the ligaments separated.

He was as free as air. Another flash from the almost dead embers, and I saw two brawny arms twined round the neck of the strange girl, whose head was nestled in the desperado's bosom. Only a moment, and he stood buckling a belt containing pistol and knife around his waist. He lifted his saddle and blankets from the ground, and soon the tall outlaw and the strange girl faded in the darkness that enveloped the camp.

Morning, sober and staid, came on, and one by one the Texans arose from their blankets, and as they stretched their drowsy limbs they mechanically looked for Grey.

He had fled.

They swore loud and deep, and galloped to the mission and aroused its sleeping inmates; but they could give no information in relation to the outlaw. Next they visited the abode of the girl of the mission. Her room was entered, but it was found empty.

"We must give up the search," said Haskell; "the little tigress turned him loose. He is armed and will fight like a demon; besides, he is many miles on his way to the Nueces. This is bad work for us." The latter sentence he muttered in low tones, as if dreading the future.

The rangers left me at the mission, and one month from the night of Mustang Grey's escape I was again in Victoria on the Gandaloupe, where I learned that the girl was the daughter of Grey, and that she inherited all the fierce traits of her father.

That eventful night she rode in the gloom in the direction of the Rio Grande, the route to which wild stream she knew as well as any frontier scout.

While the conflict waged between the United States and Mexico, Mustang Grey proved himself of service, and at Humantia he received his death wound and died in Pueblo.

The history of his child is unknown, as she faded from sight and memory of men, as she sunk into the darkness of the night when she and her father fled from the old mission.

A Disaster at Sea.

The following statement is made by one of the survivors of the steamer Montgomery, of the Havana line, sunk by the Seminole, of the Boston and Savannah line: The watches were set for the night as usual, and the watch below had turned in. Shortly after two bells had been struck I heard sounds of confusion on deck, and cries as if an accident of some kind had happened or was impending. My berth was in the forward house, and as soon as I awoke I jumped from my bunk and pulled on my trousers. I was engaged putting on my boots when the crash came, and the steamer seemed to stop, as if it had struck a rock. There was a crashing of timber and a slight recoil. I sprang out upon the deck, and on looking through the mist discovered that we had been run into by a bark rigged steamer. All was confusion. Those who were below rushed on deck just as they left their bunks, terrified at the thought that the steamer had struck something and was about to go down, while to their number were added several men who had jumped from the vessel they had run into. It was but a second, so it seemed, we had a chance to see what we had struck. When I first saw her she was settling by the head, and, in another moment she made a lunge forward and sank beneath the waves, carrying numbers down with her. By their agonizing cries it appeared to me that a large ship's company were struggling for life, but these voices were soon hushed. There was quite a high sea running at the time, and the Seminole's boat forward on the starboard side was with difficulty cleared away, launched and manned, and sent to aid any that might be floating on any part of the wreck. But there was little left to mark the spot where the ill fated steamer had gone down. The boat returned with but one man. Presently a boat belonging to the other steamer boarded the Seminole, and when all hands were afterward mustered it was found that only fifteen of the twenty-eight persons who had left New York for Havana in the steamer Montgomery were alive.

A Party Comes to Grief.

The Albany *Times* gives the following interesting account of the untimely ending of a party in that city: A family living in Lancaster street went to New York, leaving the servants in charge of the house. Supposing that the visit was to be prolonged till after New Year's, the "Belles of the Kitchen" determined to improve their opportunity and give a select party. Invitations were issued and as jolly a crowd collected as was to be found in the whole city. The "spread" was ample, the luxurious belongings were well enjoyed, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Suddenly a sharp ring at the door startled those who heard it. A telegram was handed in announcing that "the family would arrive within an hour!" All was consternation; the "guests" were made aware of the situation, and leaving the table but partly cleared of its good things, donned their outer garments and departed. The "hostesses" begun the almost impossible task of putting things to rights in the short time allowed them; but did their best, and at the expiration of the hour something like order reigned once more. But the family came not, and haven't come yet. The telegram was a heartless forgery committed by some envious creature who didn't get an invitation.

The Child's Epitaph.

Readers remember the sinking of an immigrant ship, a year or two ago, off the coast of Kent, England, when 350 persons perished. The people of the parish adjoining are very poor, and were for some time in great distress, expecting that most of the bodies would be washed ashore, in which case the law would compel them to be at the expense of their burial. Curiously enough, however, only a solitary corpse ever reached the land, and that was of a little boy a few months old. The parish constable took it to the parish carpenter to have its coffin made, and, on being asked its name, replied, simply and naturally enough: "God knows." Some one must have heard and been touched by the constable's pious ejaculation, for the day after the child was buried there was found at the head of the grave a little slate tombstone, on which were engraved these two eloquent words: "God Knows."

THE BENGAL DISASTER.

The Cyclone-Stricken Districts Described by an Eye-Witness.

The *Gazette of India* contains the following minute of the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, Sir Richard Temple, on the cyclone and storm wave in the districts of Backergunge and Noncolly.

In an area of some 3,000 square miles out of 1,062,000 persons suddenly thrown into more or less of danger, 215,000 must have perished. This, of course, is only an estimate; the exact number cannot be known yet awhile, perhaps never will be known. We found in some villages thirty per cent. of the inhabitants lost, in others fifty per cent., in some even seventy per cent. There was a severe cyclone in the bay of Bengal on the night of the thirty-first of October. But it was not the wind which proved so destructive, though that was bad enough; it was the storm wave, sweeping along to a height of from ten feet to twenty feet, according to different localities; in some places, where it met with any resistance, it mounted even higher than that. In the evening the weather was a little windy and hazy, and had been somewhat hot; but the people, a million or thereabouts of souls, retired to rest apprehending nothing. But before eleven o'clock the wind suddenly freshened, and about midnight there arose a cry of "The water is on us," and a great wave burst over the country several feet high; it was followed by another wave, and again by a third, all three rushing rapidly southward, the air and wind being chilly cold. The people were thus caught up before they had time even to climb on their roofs, and were lifted to the surface of the water, together with the beams and thatches of their cottages. When the storm burst there was an abundant rice crop ripening for the harvest—the well known deltaic rice crop which is much beyond the needs of local consumption, and quantities (measured by thousands of tons annually) for exportation to distant districts. A part is lost, that in which the plant had not advanced beyond the stage of flowering, and a part is still safe, that in which the grain had formed or begun to form. If even one-third is saved that would suffice for the population now on the land. The wealth lost was almost entirely agricultural—crops or cattle. To this, however, there is one noticeable exception, namely, Dowlutkhan, a rich trading town, clean destroyed, with loss of miscellaneous property and valuable records. It had eight thousand inhabitants, one-fourth of whom perished, perhaps more. It may be added, in conclusion, whether any protective means against such calamities in future can be devised—any embankments or the like? This question will be duly considered; but at present I know not how to devise such safeguard, nor have I seen any one who can suggest anything. The area to be protected would be too great to be encompassed with protective works. If embankments became breached in such a storm, they would afterward do more harm than good, for they would prevent or retard the running off and the subsidence of the waters. Perhaps the people might build perches for themselves on platforms, on stilts, and the like; but the trees which invariably surround the homesteads serve this purpose admirably, and it is to them that the survivors mainly owe their escape.

The Story of a Child.

New Year's night an infant child was found in a basket at the Centreville depot, on the New Jersey Central railroad, by Edward Marshall, a track walker, and by him taken home. A card inscribed "Martha Jenkins" fastened to the child's clothing led the old folks to believe that it might be their daughter's child, she having eloped from their home in Liverpool, England, with a man named Jenkins. They were so strongly impressed with the idea that they requested the reporters who called in search of the facts to mention it in their story, and to say that their daughter would receive a welcome home if she would return to them, she being their only child. Chief Whitney, of the Bayonne police, learned of a probable case of infanticide, and in order to put a quietus to that, a poor, miserable woman, living in a tenement house on Avenue D, Bayonne, had had an infant child until a few days ago, but recently it had not been heard or seen. He learned that the woman was a Mrs. Jenkins, and on questioning her about the fate of her child learned further that she had put it out in the snow in a basket on New Year's night. She told him her story, how she had eloped from Liverpool, and lived in New York with her husband until about a year ago, when he took to drink because he could not obtain work, and then deserted her. She had four children, but three had died, and the last one was born after her husband's flight. She nearly starved after the birth of her child, and was kept alive only by the charity of her neighbors, as poor almost as herself. When she could go out she could not find employment, and by reason of ill health and scant food she could not nourish her child. She knew from a letter she received from friends in England where her father was employed, and knowing his fondness for children determined to put her child in his way. She watched him, and knowing when he would pass the depot at Centreville she left the child just where he would see it. She hid to see what became of it, and when he picked it up she ran away. She intended to commit suicide the following day, but her courage failed her on seeing the ice on the river, and she went back to the tenement house. She would scarcely believe the chief when he told her that her father wanted her to come home again, because he had been so much incensed at her elopement. Finally she consented to go to her father and returned home.

Dull Boys.

Don't be discouraged. Slow growth is often sure growth. Some minds are like Norwegian pines. They are slow in growth, but they are striking their roots deep. Some of the greatest men have been dull boys. Dryden and Swift were dull boys. So was Goldsmith. So was Gibbon. So was Sir Walter Scott. Napoleon at school had so much difficulty in learning his Latin that the master said it would need a gimlet to get a word into his head. Douglas Jerrold was so backward in his boyhood that at nine he was scarcely able to read. Isaac Barrow, one of the greatest divines the English church has ever produced, was so dull that his father more than once said if God took away one of his children he hoped it would be Isaac, as he feared he would never be fit for anything in this world. Yet that boy was the genius of the family.

What Increases Drunkenness?

The *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety* says: It is a curious fact that great financial reverses and upheavals of society are felt like waves, in the increase of patients in all the larger inebriate asylums. The Black Friday of Wall street, the fire of Chicago, and the present financial crisis, with its sudden revolutions, have and are still developing thousands of inebriates, all over the land. The better class of these unfortunates come to inebriate asylums, others suffering more severely appear in insane hospitals, and another class drop to the lowest level and soon disappear.

THE DANGER SIGNAL.

Trouble Among the Stars---What May Happen to us Through Trouble with our own Illuminator.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor writes to the London *Echo* as follows: We have within a short time had new evidence in the star depths of a danger to which our own sun, and we along with it, would seem to be exposed. The news from the star depths concern us more nearly. It tells us of a sun, doubtless in general respects like our own, which has met with some great catastrophe, whose cause we cannot at present determine, but whose real nature is unmistakable. Our sun is one among hundreds of millions, each of which is probably, like it, the center of a scheme of circling worlds. Each sun is rushing along through space, with its train of worlds, each bearing, perhaps, like our earth, its living freight, or, more probably, each, at some time or other of its existence, becoming habitable for a longer or shorter period. Thus the sun may be compared to engines, each drawing along its well freighted train. Accidents among these celestial engines seem fortunately to be rare. A few among the suns appear suddenly (that is in the course of a few hundred years, which in celestial chronometry amounts to a mere instant) to have lost a large part of their energy, as though the supply of fuel had somehow run short. Mishaps of this kind have not attracted much attention, though manifestly it would be a serious matter if our own sun were suddenly to lose three-fourths of his heat, as has happened with the middle star of the Plow, or ninety-nine hundredths, as has happened with the once blazing, but now scarcely visible, orb called Eta, in the keel of the star ship Argo. But when we hear of an accident of the contrary kind—a sun suddenly blazing out with more than a hundred times its usual splendor; a celestial engine whose energies have been overwrought, so that a sudden explosion has taken place, and the fires meant to work steadily for the train, have blazed forth to its destruction—we are impressed with the thought that this may possibly one day happen with our own sun. The circumstances are very curious, and though they do not show clearly whether we are or are not exposed to the same kind of danger which had overtaken the worlds circling around those remote suns, they are sufficiently suggestive.

Now, a point to which I would call especial attention is, that all the elements of the catastrophe, if one may so speak, which has befallen the remote sun in the Swan exist in our own sun. At times of marked disturbance parts of our sun's surface show the lines of hydrogen bright instead of dark, which means that the flames of hydrogen over those parts of the sun are hotter than the glowing surface of the sun there. We have all heard, again, how Tachini and Secchi, in Italy, attributed some exceptionally hot weather we had a few years ago to outbursts of glowing magnesium. And, lastly, our sun is certainly well supplied with that element, whatever it is, which gives the bright line of his corona during eclipses; for we now know that the whole of the streaked and radiated corona occupying a region twenty times greater than the globe of the sun (which itself exceeds our earth 1,250,000 times in volume) belongs to the sun. Again, though the sun has shone steadily for thousands of years, yet, so far as can be judged, the stars which, like this one in the Swan, have burst out suddenly, blossoming into flames of hydrogen, within which the star's heart core glows with many hundred times its former heat, have also been for ages shining steadily amid the star depths. We know that the one which blazed out ten years ago in the Northern Crown was one of Argelander's list, a star of the tenth magnitude, and that, after glowing with eight hundred times its former brightness for a few days, it has resumed its feebler luster. We have every reason which analogy can furnish for believing that the new star, which was not in Argelander's list, simply escaped record by him on account of its faintness. It is now fast losing its suddenly acquired luster, and is already invisible to the naked eye. It appears, therefore, that there is nothing in the long continued steadfastness of our sun as a source of light to assure us that he, too, may not suddenly blaze forth with many hundred times his usual lustre (the conflagration being originated, perchance, by some comet unfortunately traveling too directly toward him). Though he would probably cool down to his present condition again in the course of a few weeks, no terrestrial observers would be alive, at any rate, to note the fact, though the whole series of events might afford subject of interesting speculation to the inhabitants of worlds circling round Sirius or Arcturus. Fortunately, we may legitimately reason that the risk is small, seeing that among the millions of suns which surround ours, within easy telescope distance, such catastrophes occur only ten or twelve times per century.

A Fearful Death.

After very many years, there was an an execution at Lucknow, India, a short time since. A moulvie of some little repute paid the last penalty of the law. He was convicted of a most brutal act of murder, albeit not committed by his own hands, but through means the most revolting to humanity, and was sentenced to death. He kept a small school, and one of the boys who had been absent for two or three days, on coming to school was locked up by him in a small room. In this room a snake had been some days previously, but was not killed. A little while after the boy's incarceration he called out: "A snake! a snake!" and implored the moulvie to open the door. "Oh!" he said, "open the door and see for yourself—for Mahomed Russool's sake open the door!" The moulvie would do nothing of the kind. At last the poor boy was bitten in several places in the ankle, and he called out: "Oh! now that I have been bitten, open the door." The moulvie was inexorable—he would not open the door. About midday the father of the boy came to the school and inquired why he had not come home for his usual meal. The moulvie said: "I have confined him for his absence." "Well," said the father, "release him now." The door was then opened and the corpse of the lad twelve years old, the only child of its parents, was the sad and shocking sight which presented itself, with the snake coiled near his neck.

What Came in a Potato.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: A friend of ours received a day or two ago through the post office, from Olympia, Washington Territory, a roundish, irregular package, which on examination proved to contain a large potato. Further investigation showed that the potato had been cut in two and the inside scooped out, and in the cavity were found flowers and leaves, which, as he learned by a note previously received, had been picked in a garden in the open air on the twenty-sixth day of December. The flowers, pansies, geraniums and others were as fresh and bright as if they had been gathered within an hour, though their journey across the continent had occupied fifteen days. Olympia is in about the latitude of Quebec, though its winter climate is not more severe than that of Memphis.

FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.

A Community of Fishermen Living on the Ice of Saginaw Bay.

I visited Bay City a few days ago, says a Detroit *Free Press* correspondent, and learned that the fishing season had fairly commenced, and that fishing parties were daily going out to the bay with their shanties and fishing apparatus to commence their winter's work. I at once applied to a livery stable for conveyance to the curious city. I was informed that it was some six or seven miles to the fishing grounds, and that the only road by which I could reach them was on the ice on the river. I was assured that the river road was perfectly safe, that the ice was about eighteen inches in thickness.

The first fishing shanty I found about a mile above the mouth of the river, and in this neighborhood were perhaps a dozen, being all of about the same make and size, about six feet square, high enough for a man to stand up in, covered with a roof, and built on runners so as to be easily moved from place to place, as the owner might desire. A small stove, and blankets for sleeping, forms also an important part of the outfit. The material mostly used in the construction of the shanties is thin strips of timber lined with thick building paper. Near the first group of shanties, and on the high road to the bay, stands a new, rough board building, about twelve feet by sixteen feet, built also on runners and labeled over the door, "saloon." Immediately after passing this group and the saloon the road leaves the river channel and passes for some distance over an overflowed marsh to the shores of Saginaw bay. Here was a low, narrow ridge of land, and from it could be seen as far as the eye could reach outward toward the lake, these small abodes of the fishermen. I could see from this point what appeared to be quite a large building, about a mile distant from the shore, and started at a brisk pace to reach it. I found the distance to be much greater than it appeared. When once there I discovered it to be a hotel, which affords entertainment for man, and stabling and hay for horses.

The sight from this point is astonishing, the shanties dotting the surface of the bay in all directions as far as I could see. I learned that the number of these shanties on the bay was about three hundred, that about thirty were arriving and being put up daily, and that the average number of occupants in each shanty was three men or boys, thus making, including the larger buildings and their occupants, not less than 1,000 persons already living on the ice. Mr. Fuller thinks there will be thrice that number on the ice by the first of February, and that they can remain there in safety until the middle of March. Mr. Fuller could not give any satisfactory estimate of the amount of fish caught, but the fact that teams are constantly engaged in gathering together and hauling the fish to Bay City, whence they are shipped to all parts of the State, and that all these people find it sufficiently profitable to induce them to brave the perils and hardships attending this adventurous life, is proof that the aggregate revenue of the business must be quite large.

This mode of fishing seems to be peculiar to Saginaw bay, and was practiced by the Indians many years ago, but it has been but a few years since it has grown into such enormous dimensions.

An Unhappy Postmaster.

The postmaster of Spencerfort, N. Y., is not happy. His last quarter's account showed him indebted to the government, over and above his salary and disbursements, in the sum of $78.76. This amount he has on hand and cannot legally get rid of it. The department ordered him to pay it over to the agent of the Hudson River railroad company, but that individual declines to receive it, as the larger portion is composed of silver coin, and the law is specific that silver coin is only a legal tender in sums of $5 or less.

Section 358 of the Postal laws provides that no postmaster shall "loan, invest, appropriate or exchange" any money coming into his hands in his official capacity, and section 359 makes it a *prima facie* case of embezzlement if he neglects or refuses to honor a draft, duly certified, presented by any contractor or agent for carrying the mails. No excuse whatever will be received for non-compliance.

The position of the unfortunate man is, therefore, this: The government cannot compel the Hudson River railroad company to receive more than 85 worth of silver coin. They have ordered the postmaster to pay over his surplus to the aforesaid road. That surplus consists principally of silver, which the law forbids him to exchange for other money, and which the department itself is, under the law, forbidden to receive from him in any amount over $5.

The unfortunate man has written a pitiful appeal to Postmaster James, in New York, but the entire wisdom of the department has thus far been inadequate to suggest any means of relief. Until the law is changed he stands self-convicted of being an involuntary felon.

The Lake Shore Disaster.

When the conductor of the train that was wrecked in the Ashtabula ravine was told that about fifty of the passengers had been saved, he exclaimed: "My God! have the rest of the 200 been burned up?" When he went before the coroner's jury he testified that there were only 131 passengers on the train. The Cleveland *Leader* very sensibly remarks that the absolute truth ought to be brought out without misrepresentation and pettifogging. We do not charge that the conductor's testimony before the jury was inspired by his official superiors; we do point out the fact that it is already impeached by the evidence of another conductor and by other witnesses, and that it is, therefore, no only ineffectual but damaging. We have placed no faith in the absurd story that the officers of the company forbade the use of its steam pump and hose, which stood ready on the shore beside the wreck, to quench the fire that was consuming the cars and the wounded within them, but we want to see that charge overthrown and buried by testimony which will convince every one. Plain language and perfect frankness on the part of witnesses, and cool, judicial fairness on the part of those who hear and judge, are essential. Nothing else will suffice.

The Dance of Death.

It was New Year's night at Cole Camp, sixteen miles from Sedalia, Mo., and there was a bar in the ballroom. A young man, while dancing near the counter, staggered, fell to the floor and broke his nose. It was so common an incident that no attention was paid to it. The man lay on the floor for half an hour, and the dance went on. A physician came in, felt the man's pulse, and gravely remarked that he would die in a short time. In twenty minutes the man was dead. As the waltzers whirled by the corpse they chatted pleasantly about the cause of death. Some thought that it was the bad quality of the whisky; others attributed it to undue indulgence in Kimmel; others said it was the shock caused by the fall; others mentioned heart disease. But the dance went on at Camp Cole until daybreak, although the man under the bar had increased his distance from Sedalia,

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

Report of Failures for the Year 1876---A Comparison with Previous Years.

If a return to safety and prosperity by the trade of the country is to be judged by the comparative number of failures, the figures for 1876 indicate that these conditions are further away than ever. From information gleaned from the usual annual circular of the mercantile agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., we learn that there has been a marked increase in the number of these casualties as compared with previous years, though we are glad to observe that there is a considerable diminution in the amount of liabilities. The figures showing the number of failures throughout the United States, together with the amount of liabilities, for the past and several previous years, is as follows:

Years.	Number of Failures.	Total Liabilities.	Liabilities.
1876	9,092	$191,117,786	$21,002
1875	7,740	201,060,353	25,960
1874	5,829	155,239,000	26,625
1873	5,183	228,499,000	44,086
1872	4,069	121,056,000	29,997

The marked reduction in the average liabilities for 1876 indicates that, the wider the wave of trouble extends, the greater the number of small traders it includes.

In order to illustrate in what sections of country the financial pressure has been most severe, the agency has compiled the following instructive table for 1876:

	No. in Business.	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
N. E. States	77,559	1,314	$37,657,062
Middle States	165,184	2,909	74,244,681
Western States	225,309	3,139	52,870,541
Southern States	87,140	1,361	23,083,266
Pacific States	22,313	369	5,262,236
Canada	54,000	1,728	25,517,991

An examination of the above table confirms the impression, which has been very general, that the trade in the Western and Southern States has been less disastrous than that of the Eastern and Middle States. In this connection the agency draws attention to the following:

"It is a significant circumstance, that the failures in the Middle States are one in every fifty-seven names reported in business, while in the Western States the proportion is one in seventy-two, but the comparison between the East and the South is even more significant, for in New England, with all its wealth and solidity, one in every fifty-nine has failed, while the pressure of the times, while in the South, with all its poverty, its political and other disabilities, the percentage of failures is only one in every sixty-four. Even in Canada, where there is a gold basis, light taxation, freedom from political complications, and all other favoring conditions, the above showing is indicative of much greater pressure than in the United States, the failures in the Dominion being one in every thirty-two. In England no very accurate figures are obtainable, and none of course as yet for the past year, but for 1875 a return was made of 1,700 failures among 60,000 firms prominent in trade, indicating one failure for every thirty-six firms reported in business, a much larger number have added to their available surplus during 1876 than in 1875. Many articles had reached a par value, in illustration of which the statement may be ventured that, as far as further depreciation in prices that was concerned, specie payments might have been resumed in the early part of 1876 without causing any material disturbance in values. Not only had some prices reached par—and in some cases below it—but it was a settled conviction that the stock of goods in all hands nearest the consumer had reached the lowest possible point. Production, warned by previous losses, had been regulated to the extent of positive wants; and the pressure to sell, so apparent in 1875, was greatly diminished. Thus, barely the first half of 1876 was reached, when all the conditions of stock, supply, demand and price favored an improved condition of business. That this improvement did take place in September and October was everywhere evident; but the heated Presidential contest, and the miserable muddle as to the result of that contest which has since prevailed, has almost completely paralyzed business. The last two months of the year, therefore, were most disappointing, and from causes exceptional and temporary in character, the promise of the early autumn of improvement in business was not fulfilled. It is significant, however, that the failures in the last quarter of 1876 are less by twenty per cent. in number than for the last quarter in 1875, while the total liabilities for the last quarter of 1876 are not one-half of those of the corresponding quarter of 1875. The same favorable comparison also holds good as to the decreased number of failures which occurred in the fourth quarter of 1876, as compared with the larger number of the third quarter."

After attributing to the National Bankrupt Law a most pernicious influence in causing failures and the encouragement of frauds upon creditors, the agency very clearly photographs, in a few lines, the salient points in favor of a better business future:

"The same conditions which favored an improvement in trade, in the autumn of the year just closed, and which to some extent were participated in, still prevail. It is true that the gloomy cloud of the political contest obscures these conditions somewhat, and that a winter of extreme severity, with difficulty of transportation and other causes, retards their action to some extent. But that these favoring conditions not only exist, and continue to increase, none can doubt. The year just closed has been a most prolific one in largely augmenting the wealth of the country. Cotton, grain, sugar, tobacco, gold and silver, petroleum and numerous other resources of this great continent have been produced in quantities sufficient to yield nearly one thousand millions of dollars. While the producing power of the nation has thus been exhibiting itself on the one hand, the economy of its people has been equally clearly demonstrated on the other. The importations have dwindled to dimensions smaller than was at one time thought possible, and the restricted purchases of domestic as well as foreign goods, in all sections of the country, afford the strongest possible indication that the foolish extravagance which so universally prevailed in the first five years of the decade is being succeeded by lessened living and business expenses, and a safer basis generally is thus being reached.

Even the severity of the winter, which to many is an undoubted calamity, has, according to the circular before us, compensating advantages that may contribute to an improved spring business. Our country friends will be able to say whether these conclusions are well founded or not, though they seem sensible enough:

"The abundance of snow, which is termed the poor man's manure,

Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 8, 1877.

Grant recently vetoed the bill reducing the president's salary down to the old sum of $25,000. The present congress again has the matter in hand, and we observe that the House Committee on Appropriations in the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill only provide $25,000 for the salary of the President, and accompany it with a provision repealing the section of the Revised Statutes which increased the salary to $50,000. It will be remembered that the Senate at this session failed to pass over the veto of President Grant the bill restoring the salary to the old figure, and although it passed both houses by a majority, it is likely that the provision as it stands now in the Appropriation bill will be agreed to, and the next President will have to be content with $25,000 per annum.

The republican national committee engaged as their leading counsel before the electoral commission Wm. M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton, of New York, and Stanley Matthews and S. S. Shellabarger of Ohio. They are authorized to associate with themselves any others they may desire who are familiar with the Louisiana and Florida case.

The democrats have as counsel Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Matt. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, and Ashabel Green, of New Jersey.

The revenue thieves have not quit their business yet—probably from the encouragement afforded by the pardon of the whisky ringsters. The Boston Journal of 30 ult., says treasury agents have worked up a case which will bring before the United States court one of the largest manufacturing companies of the state. The National Tube works is charged with receiving from the government over $100,000 drawback on exported goods on the plea that they were manufacturers of imported iron on which duty had been paid, whereas they were manufacturers wholly of American iron. Suits are to be begun at once for the amounts of the drawback and penalties which will increase the claim of the government to $500,000.

There is a plan on foot to devide California and form a new state. The Pacific coast politicians at Washington say that a project will soon be agitated for dividing California and making a new State out of the southern portion, together with the western part of the Territory of Arizona. The boundary line between the old and the new State would run directly eastward from Point Conception, and the capital of the latter would probably be Los Angeles. It is urged in support of this project that the interests of Southern California are separate and diverse from those which center at San Francisco and Sacramento, and that as the southern section develops in population and wealth, as it will rapidly do as soon as it has railroad communication with the East, it will demand a distinct political existence.

Frysinger, of the Lewistown Gazette, was *thereaded* by the band and now thinks it "cant be beat in a horn." We know Frysinger can't be beat for taking a horn.

Lunatics like children often are much given to imitation, and that of the most serious kind. We see in an exchange that a lunatic did his best to wreck a train at Waverley, on the Erie Railway Saturday night 27 ult. About three-quarters of a mile east of the town there is a bridge over a creek, and a few rods further on there is a switch. He forced open the switch by breaking the lock, pried the rails out of place, and left large spikes standing upright. The locomotive, baggage car, smoking car, and some of the passenger coaches left the track, but remained upon the embankment, which is about 40 feet high. Investigation showed that other obstructions had been placed upon the track further along. Five persons were arrested on suspicion, and among them was a young man named Samuel J. Bailey, about 19 years old, who confessed his guilt. He had lost his reason through religious excitement. He said that he had been reading about the late P. P. Bliss and the Ashtabula Railroad calamity, and he had a great desire to witness a similar disaster. To gratify himself, therefore he had destroyed the switch, and placed other obstructions upon the track, and then seated himself upon a freight car to enjoy the scene.

Some one has sent us a copy of the Clarion Republican with the article below marked. As some of our readers have oil interests in Clarion, we copy the article.

The Southern Oil Belt.—Operators are now seeking for the apparently lost oil belt, traces of which are not at any great distance from Elk City. Many of the practical one's think it will be found to run south of Clarion. Good reasons exist why the belt runs in that direction the principal of which is that all other directions have been tested, and only dry holes met with. The southern direction remains yet to be tested. If successful, this belt would open up a large extent of new territory, of which our town would be the centre. McLaughlin & Co; who drilled the well recently finished near town, are not satisfied, and if the land owners hereabouts will give them a reasonable show, they will have another well ready to drill by April 1st. The Piney Coal and Oil Company is composed of eastern capitalists, with abundant means. It is strange that they do not make some show toward its development for oil. Their land it is stated is about the centre of the belt so far as traced, and the indications are fair that o it exists in that locality. It is a matter of importance to the owners that their best interests in that locality should be promptly looked after. To make the necessary test will cost but a trifle, while the results that would most likely follow will be to open up a large tract of productive oil territory, besides their own enrichment. Considerable interest is being manifested by operators, and lands are being leased in that direction. It is not improbable that a large development will take place on this southern oil belt during the coming season. We trust the company indicated will make some move to test their land, and be among the first to reap the advantages that it seems are bound to ensure from the developments that would follow such a movement.

Well, Washington is a bad place after all—saying nothing about the Babcocks, Belknaps, Chandlers, and Shepherds, we have the report of Mr. Gatchell, the new Superintendent of Police who reported to the Police Board the other day that he had found seventeen suspected gambling houses, seventy-one houses of ill fame, a hundred and seventy-six places where liquor is sold without a license and twenty-five assignation houses ,He has expressed his determination to rid the city of these places, and will commence movements in this direction immediately.

Busted life insurance companies are getting to be the order of the day now, it seems. Quite a number of these institutions have failed in the last few years. Now comes the New Jersey Life, which Secretary of State Kilsey reports is over $400,000 short and has applied to Chancellor Runyan to close up and appoint a receiver. Secretary Kilsey does not recognize the transfer to the National Capital life insurance company which is not recognized in New Jersey, and will proceed under state laws the same as if the transfer had not been made.

LEGISLATIVE.

Local option bills are before the Legislature. Also a bill to submit to a vote of the people the removal of the capital to Philadelphia. A big boom fight is in prospect—an effort is being made to have the Williamsport boom removed to Lock Haven.

The House on 30, indefinitely postponed the capital removal bill, by a vote of 128 to 58.

Mr. Mitchell has introduced a bill in the legislature to prevent changes in school books more than once in six years. No measure of relief will be hailed with more satisfaction than a law of this kind as there has been great abuse and imposition upon the people in the frequent changes of books, which is money uselessly taken out of the people's pockets, and a matter of speculation with book publishers.

The legislative expenses this year will be about $100,000 less than last owing to the fact that the session will not be extended beyond 100 days, the attorney general's opinion that members are not entitled to extra pay having made a protracted session improbable.

Representative Sherwood, of Northumberland county, has introduced a bill in the house reducing the compensation of members of the legislature from $1,000 to $700. The bill also makes reductions in the salaries of employees—in those of the chief clerks, $500 and resident clerk, $500. Transcribing clerks are allowed $600 in the bill and pasters and folders $500.

Rhode Island goes in for mixture. The house of representatives repealed the clause of the general statutes prohibiting the inter-marriage of whites and blacks. When the roll was called there were 30 yeas and 30 nays. The speaker voted in the affirmative.

Alexander H. Stevens is getting better.

During the recess of the electoral tribunal a request was sent to the house Florida committee for fifty copies of their report and testimony in the Florida case. The inference is that the commission intends to go behind the returns and examine into the whole Florida case. The democrats regard this as favorable for Tilden.

The President has sent in a special message in favor of specie resumption.

The state legislature has not yet passed a single bill. A resolution to adjourn March 15 passed. Since they are to have no extra pay for long sessions they know how to make them short.

On the 4th page we print the full text of the Electoral bill.

THE COMMISSION COMPLETE.

The Arbitration Commission to decide the disputed electoral votes was completed on 31. The House and Senate elected the caucus nominations of the two parties, and the four Supreme Judges named Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, as the fifth Judge. The Commission therefore stands as follows.

President of the Commission.—Nathan Clifford, Maine.

Stephen J. Field, California.
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.
William Strong, Pennsylvania.
Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey.

SENATORS.

George F. Edmunds, Rep., Vermont.
Oliver P. Morton, Rep., Indiana.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, Rep., N. J.
A. G. Thurman, Dem., Ohio.
Thos. F. Bayard, Dem., Delaware.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Henry B. Payne, Dem., Ohio.
Eppa Hunton, Dem., Virginia.
Josiah G. Abbott, Dem., Mass.
James A. Garfield, Rep., Ohio.
George F. Hoar, Rep., Mass.

These names are all tolerably well known to the people. Justice Clifford, the President of the Commission, is the only Judge on it appointed by a Democratic President. Judges Miller and Field were appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and Judges Strong and Bradley by President Grant. Judge Bradley, selected as the fifth representative of the Supreme Court, is a native of New York, sixty-four years of age, and all his life a resident, and from 1840 until his elevation to the Supreme Bench in 1870, a leading lawyer of Newark, New Jersey. Of the political opinions or sympathies of the judges there are many surmises, but nothing positively is known. The Senators on the Commission are familiar names, and nothing need be said of them. Of the Representatives, Mr. Payne is a large manufacturer of Cleveland, and a man of sterling worth and abilities. Mr. Hunton, of Virginia represents the north district of that State, embracing the northern counties nor Washington; he has achieved eminence as a lawyer during his Congressional service. Judge Abbott is a Boston lawyer of high standing. Messrs. Hoar and Garfield, the Republican representatives, are well known.

The Senate elected its Commissioners by a unanimous vote, every member but seven being present. In the House there was some "cutting," the vote standing Payne 263, Hunton 259, Abbott 262, Garfield 238, Hoar 261, with a few scattering votes by members who refused to accept Garfield. The Commission is generally acceptable to all parties the only objections being to Garfield and Morton, who were loud in their denunciation of the law under which they are to act, as unconstitutional. Just how they can reconcile it with their bitter partizanship, to act in good faith, has not been discovered. The oath or affirmation required to be taken by each member of the Commission is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and laws, so help me God.

The five Supreme Judges first selected Justice Davis of the fifth Judge on the Arbitration Commission, and on his peremptory declination, chose Justice Bradley.

The Kansas Legislature elected Colonel Plumb to the United States Senate for six years, from the fourth of March next, to take the place of Governor Harvey. Plumb is not known to fame east of the Mississippi. He is a printer and formerly published the Emporia (Kansas) News.

Prof. Fawcett, the brilliant blind man an Parliament, appears to be the possessor of thorough good sense. In a clever speech the other day he said: "What is the picture that India exhibited last week? At Delhi, wasteful extravagance useless glitter, meretricious show; at the same time, in two of the greatest provinces of India, hundreds and thousands of people suffering all the horrors of famine, and in another part of India 250,000 people in a single hour drowned in their beds at night, and the homes of 500,000 people and everything which they possessed in the world, swept away. Well, it seems to me this was not the time when England should have sanctioned a costly and useless extravagance."

COUNTING THE VOTE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN JOINT SESSION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIPARTITE COMMISSION.

JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Washington, February 1.—The galleries and corridors of the senate and the other approaches to the capitol are thronged, to-day with persons, who being unprovided with tickets, are unable to gain admittance to the southern end of the building. A large number of distinguished personages are on the floor of the house to witness the proceedings in regard to counting the electoral votes.

Two minutes past one, the speaker announced the arrival of the senate. The president of the senate then made a formal announcement of the subject matter in hand.

A box containing the certificates was then brought and the president of the senate took therefrom the certificate from the state of Alabama, and handed it to the tellers, who read it in extenso the result being that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks had received ten electoral votes from the state. It was then agreed that the duplicate certificate received by mail should be placed in the hands of another teller, who should look over it while the original one was being read. The presiding officer then said: "Are there any objections to the certificate from the state of Alabama? [After a pause.] The chair hears none. The votes of the state of Alabama will be counted. One of the tellers will announce the vote so that there will be no mistake." The result was announced by Mr. Cook, of Georgia. The same ceremonial was observed in reference to the next state, Arkansas, six votes being cast by that state for Tilden and Hendricks.

States were then counted in the following order: California, Hayes and Wheeler, 6; Colorado, Hayes and Wheeler, 3; Connecticut, Tilden and Hendricks 7; Delaware, Tilden and Hendricks, 3.

Florida was then reached. The first certificate, signed by Governor Stearns, gave Hayes and Wheeler 4 votes. The next signed by Attorney General Cocke, gave Tilden and Hendricks 4, votes, and still another, signed by Governor Drew, authenticated the count of the electors who voted for Tilden and Hendricks. Half an hour was spent in reading the accompanying papers, when it was agreed that the reading be regarded as completed. The presiding officer then put the question as to whether there were objections to counting the vote of Florida. Written objections to the certificate of Governor Stearns were signed by Senators Jones (Florida), Cooper and McDonald and by Representatives Field Tucker, Jenks and Springer. Like objections to the second certificates were made by Senators Sargent, Conover, Sherman and Teller, and Representatives Woodburn, Kasson, Dunnell and McCrary. The objections were referred to the electoral commission.

After the several objections to counting the vote of Florida had been made the presiding officer said: "Are there any further objections to counting the votes of the state of Florida?" After a pause—"If there be none the other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will be now transmitted to the electoral commission for judgement and decision. The senate will now withdraw to its chamber so that the house may separately determine the objections."

A buzz of dissent as to the closing part of the sentence pervaded the chamber but the presiding officer made no change. The senate retired from the house at 2:05 and resumed its legislative business.

The pleas of the two parties before the Arbitration Commission tell the whole story. On one side it is that the forms of law legalize and sanctify fraud, and on the other that a thing, such as the Returning Board's certificate, which is wilfully false, is utterly void and good for nothing. These are the naked points that Mr. Evarts and Mr. O'Conor wrestled with on Monday. Never before in this country, said Judge Black, except in the broad-seal controversy in New Jersey and the buckshot war in Pennsylvania, has anybody "ever had the portentious impudence to offer a fraudulent vote and insist that the fraud could not be required into because forsooth it came wrapped in the forms of law." This is what the Hayes party and the eminent lawyers they have summoned to their assistance are trying to do—to make black white—a lie the truth.

NO DECISION OF THE MAIN QUESTION POSSIBLE BEFORE FRIDAY OR SATURDAY.

Washington, February 4.—To morrow the Electoral Commission holds its third daily session. No one now hopes for a decision upon the main issue of the electoral vote of Florida before Friday of this week, and it may not be before Saturday, and the delays over subsidiary questions have already been sufficiently numerous to give rise to apprehension that a decision will not be reached during the current week.

MEETING OF METHODIST MINISTERS—THE QUESTION OF EVANGELISTS.

New York, January 29.—At a meeting of the Methodist ministers to-day, the question "Is there any cause to have evangelists among us?" was discussed at great length, many powerful addresses being made. The room was crowded with anxious listeners.

Dr. Kittell argued there was no necessity for either revivals or evangelists, and that they did more harm than good. The idea of sudden santification he regarded as absurd. Dr. Scudder held similar views. Dr. Crooks thought evangelism had done much for Christianity, and its principles are good.

Dr. Curry said evangelists and missionaries are almost similar. The great work has been done by them for the church, but a pastor should be an evangelist. Many evangelists do good abroad who could work no good at home owing to their character. Weeping, singing, and mesmeric evangelists he deplored. They pass over districts like fire over prairies and leave nothing but ruin behind.

Alexander Stephens sat up in his bed on the afternoon of 29 ult., in Washington, with the bright, clear eyes of a convalescent, and listened while his clerk read a column and a half obituary of himself in a Baltimore paper. "Well," said the old man, as he rubbed his emaciated chin with his bony hand and his eyes twinkled merrily as he spoke, "they've written worse than that about me when I was living."

The supreme court of the United States decided, Monday, in the case of some town officers in Illinois, whose resignation had been accepted, but whose successors had not been appointed and qualified, that they had not ceased to be such officers, and were therefore compelled to audit a certain judgement. Some interest was felt in this case, as it was believed to have a bearing on that of Watts, the Oregon postmaster and elector.

—Mrs. Susan Hatfield, a daughter of Anthony Kleckner, on a visit from Carthage, Ohio, to her friends and relatives in Sugar Valley, died suddenly on Monday morning at the residence of her sister, in Logansville. Mrs. George A. Achenbach. Mrs. Hatfield ate breakfast heartily and was very cheerful. Suddenly she took sick and was a corpse by 9 o'clock. She was about 52 years old, and leaves two children. Her remains will be interred in the German Reformed and Lutheran graveyard at Logansville.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

The beautiful snow all over below.

Our Saw Mills are in full blast.

An early spring looked for. The Coon failed to see his shadow hence he did not sustain a scare.

Geo. Weaver jr. lost his best horse a few days ago while taking grain to market. There are said to be no less than three dead horses lying along the road from below the narrows to Lewisburg.

The Ev. Protracted meeting is still in progress and the alter of mercy is sought by many. Thus far well on to fourty souls were born into the kingdom of Light, and the prospects are that many more will seek the fountain prepared for uncleanness.

Valentine day is at hand, Friends please remember "Hew Mor."

A shooting match came off a week or so ago and gave S. Strohecker the cow. Many straw shots were made that day.

William Hackman of Kreamersville caught a raccoon the other day. While in the act of chaining him the "critter" let Isaac Kleckner know that he has teeth, in as much that he bit one of his fingers nearly off.

Wm. Kreamer is up and a doing. We were glad to see him out again.

Samuel Hackman has sold his property in Kreamerville to John Crouse with a view of settling at the Forks south of Millheim.

We were sorry to learn that A. E. Wolf lost his purse with no less than one hundred and fifty dollars in it. The one who is kind enough to return the same will be handsomely rewarded. HEW MOR.

The World's New Orleans correspondent gives a cheerful picture of the usurper Packard and his bogus Legislature. Speaking of Packard's "State House" the correspondent says the building is old, its sanitary arrangements have been entirely neglected, and its condition is horrible to think of. It has been occupied for ten days by the members of Packard's Legislature, police, negroes from the country and levees, who have been penned up in it, eating, drinking and sleeping therein. No measures have been adopted to cleanse the building, and it is now reeking with filth. At a late hour Friday night the attention of a party of citizens was attracted to a hospital wagon driven up to the State House. A few minutes later what appeared to be three human bodies were brought out and put in the wagon. Believing that a tragedy had been committed in the building, and that the authors were attempting to hide their crime the citizens followed the wagon and were much surprised to see it draw up in front of the Small-Pox Hospital. Two negroes and one white man, sick with small-pox, were carried into the building. When it became known in the State House among the negroes that small-pox had broken out in the building, the scene beggars description. A stampede would have taken place but men armed with muskets kept the crowd in at the point of the bayonet.

The Senate now consists, when all its seats are filled, of seventy-six Senators. On the 4th of March, the seats of twenty-six full term Senators will become vacant. Elections have taken place to supply these vacancies in all the States except Georgia, Illinois, West Virginia and Kansas, and in these States a choice will be made probably within a few days. The result in Illinois is very doubtful; in Kansas the Republicans will elect, and in Georgia and West Virginia the Democrats. In Louisiana and South Carolina there will be claimants from each State for the vacancy, and in Louisiana also two claimants for the short term expiring in 1879. Excluding these contested seats, the next Senate will stand—Republicans, 39; Democrats, 33, with one doubtful from Illinois, one contested seat from South Carolina and two contested from Louisiana. If the Democrats should gain these four Senators, the Republicans would still have two majority in a full Senate. Two years hence—with the XLVIth Congress—the Senate will almost certainly be Democratic, unless the party should meet with unlooked-for reverses in the meantime.

EDUCATION OF THE STATE.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.

Educational Recommendations.

The report of Hon. J. P Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction accompanying the Governor's message, is mainly devoted to an account of Pennsylvania's educational exhibit at the Centennial, and a summary of facts concerning the educational system and policy of foreign nations. From these the Superintendent gathers a variety of suggestions, which he thinks may be applied with beneficial results to the school system of Pennsylvania. The lessons he learns are:

1. That there is too much power in the hands of local school boards.

2. The state should aid district school boards in erecting and furnishing school houses.

3. The status of the teacher elevated, and greater privileges accorded him or her.

4. More liberal support of normal schools.

5. A "broader and richer" course of study in elementary schools, whatever that means.

6. A closer supervision, from some central authority, as in Europe.

7. Greater encouragements to High Schools, Academies and Seminaries.

8. A system of technical industrial schools.

9. The establishment at Harrisburg or Philadelphia "of a great State Pedagogical Museum," for exhibition of school material.

It will be observed that the State Superintendent maps out a tremendous programme, one point of which is to centralize greater power in the hands of the school officers at Harrisburg, and the other to provide more amply of the luxuries of education—in other words the higher branches—for the benefit of the well to do and rich. The very poor, deficient in the primary branches, are left to take care of themselves. That is the tendency of our educational system. Free classical instruction for the wealthy, with our back alleys alive with little ones as ignorant as Hottentots.

School Statistics.

These are more interesting than figures usually are. The State expended during the school year ending June 1, $9,624,458 for common, normal and Soldiers' Orphan Schools. The estimated value of the school proper in the state is over $26,000,000. The number of schools is 17,497; pupils enrolled, 902,345; average number attending 578,718; average cost of tuition per month, 90 cents. The hard times has cut down teachers' salaries a trifle during the year. The male teachers now average $39.86 per month, and the female $33.60. There are 20,192 teachers in the State, an increase of 312 over last year. During the year the cost of tuition in the public schools was $4,836,888, and of school houses $1,635,148. This last item has fallen off $300,000 this year, and the cost of tuition has increased $100,000.

These are the material figures of the report. On the whole the educational growth of the State has been gratifying. Professor Wickersham concludes his report with a glowing recommendation in favor of a grand high commission to revise our public education.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

The education of soldiers' Orphan's is one of the brightest chatters in the history of the State. From the commencement of the schools in 1865, nearly 6,000 children have left them to enter upon the active duties of life. They are found in every par of the State, and engaged in almost every kind of business. The number of pupils in the 29 institutions on September one was 2,641, a decrease of fifty four from the preceeding year; 944 were discharged during the year, but the number of admissions nearly equalled the number of discharges. This circumstance was mainly occasioned by the act providing for the admission into the schools of children born since the 1st of January, 1866, and the children of sick and disabled as well as of deceased soldiers. During the year seventy three young ladies from the Orphan Schools have been at the State Normal Schools, fitting themselves for teachers.

By law the Soldiers' Orphan Schools are to be closed of the first of June, 1879, when this department will cease to exist. The whole cost of the system, since it went into operation in 1865, has been $5,220,865, and the probable amount of future appropriations require to carry the schools to 1879 will not exceed a million of dollars. Number of orphans admitted since the system went into operation has been 8,580.

THE INFAMY OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD MORE FULLY EXPOSED.

AN ATTEMPT TO SELL THE VOTE OF THAT STATE FOR A MONEY COMPENSATION.

The Louisiana Investigation—Examination of Pickett and Maddock.

Washington, D. C., January 31.—The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the house in counting the electoral vote called Col. John P. Pickett today, who produced the following letter.

New Orleans, La., November 20.—To J. H. Maddox, New Orleans, La.—*My Dear Sir*: You fully understand the situation. Can you not advise with me in relation thereto? Very truly,

J. MADISON WELLS.

The witness commenced narrating the circumstances under which he received the letter, but he was interrupted on the ground that he was reciting what had been told to him by other parties.

Mr. Maddox was called, and identified the letter as having been written by Gov. Wells and handed to him in New Orleans. He had known Gov. Wells and General Anderson for twenty five years. The principal conversations he had with Governor Wells were before he received the letter. The Governor said he had confidence in the witness, and, therefore, instructed him what to do. The witness, after an absence from New Orleans, returned thither on the 29th of November, and remained there till the 6th of January. While in New Orleans he had frequent interviews with Governor Wells, and he also had conversations with General Anderson. He had conversed with Governor Wells in this city on the subject matter, but declined to tell what that was.

Several papers were shown to the witness, which he recognized as genuine, including correspondence on his part, and the following memorandum was read: For $1,000,000 the vote of Louisiana can be secured for Tilden and Hendricks The manipulation must be done by me, and as far as possible to protect the members of the returning board who may favor such a result. It may be necessary to elect two or three members of the board to reach what we want, the details to be agreed upon. Money to be paid in instalments; one member resigns and another is elected in his place, and one fourth when another resigns with another elected in his place, and the balance of one fourth to be paid when the certificates are given.

Question by Mr. Field. Was that the proposition that Governor Wells wanted you to carry out? A. I decline to answer. Mr. Field showed witness a telegram, signed by J. T. Pickett, and addressed to John Hancock, meaning Maddox, as follows:

"Telegraphed as desired. Damn my interest. Think of the interests of 40,000,000 of people."

Q. In the answer which came to you? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Marsh. Had you an interview with the Secretary of war? A. I decline to answer.

The witness having been asked whether he would now answer the questions propounded, replied that he would not.

Mr. Sparks, Do you know the consequences of your not answering? A. I do.

Mr. Marsh suggested that the witness have one hour to consider whether he would answer the questions.

The witness said it was useless to waste time, as he would decline to answer at the end of the hour.

The witness was informed he would be required to answer at that time. He said though he would not answer, he would return to the room.

Col. Pickett's Testimony—Hewitt Refuses to Buy Louisiana.

In Col. Pickett's examination in private before the Committee he stated that he went to New York and submitted a proposition from Wells and the Louisiana Returning Board, in which they proposed to declare the vote of Louisiana, for a large sum of money, to Hewitt and other leading democrats. Hewitt declined absolutely to entertain it, reporting him that that was the third offer they had received. That Gov. Tilden and other friends believed that he had carried the state of Louisiana and they would not pay one dollar to influence the result. This fact Pickett communicated to the parties by telegraph. This ended the examination.

CROWDED TO DEATH.

[Virginia [Nev.] Enterprise.]

He was a middle aged man when in 1858 he settled near where Portland, Or., now is. He had tried civilization and was weary with it. He had sold his little property in the East, and with a few horses, cows and dogs had threaded the dangerous way from the Missouri River to Oregon, and there, under the shadow of the Cascades and beside the beautiful Williamette, paused at last and said to himself: "I shall have no more trouble; I can stay here with my dogs, my rifle and my soul for company, and none will molest me." For awhile he was entirely happy, but at length one stranger after another made his appearance, and one morning the man who had journied so far to be alone woke up to find that a town was being laid out near his cabin. He called his dogs, and remembering a beautiful spot that he passed over on his journey West he retraced his steps, threaded the mighty canyon of the Columbia, and built another cabin where The Dallas now is. Here he felt secure. The disturbers who broke up his home on the Williamette had reached him from the sea. He said now to himself: "It will be years and years before they find me here." For a good many years he enjoyed his dream Game was plenty, the scenery glorious, the soil was rich, and the man, now grown old, was happy. But one morning as he sat in his hut a strange sound broke the stillness, and going to the door, lo! in the great river a steamboat was puffing against the current, and in a few days another town was in course of construction around him. Again he moved, and this time did not pause until he reached the Umpqua country. This was an utter wilderness, and he told his dogs that at last they were safe. He built another cabin and settled down for life. For a year or two he was undisturbed, but one day some strange men, with strange instruments, crossed his ground, stopping every few rods looking through their instruments and taking notes. It disturbed the old man a little, but at last he said they were but Government surveyers—he should see them no more for years. But before many weeks a gang of workmen came right across his favorite field; they threw up an evenly graded road, and within a fortnight a locomotive came screaming by. Then the old man gave up. His dogs, too, seemed to understand that there was no more use trying. One after the other died; the game was driven away, and one morning as the cabin door of the old man was pushed open he was found dead, and on the smoky wall, written with charcoal, was found this sentence: "They crowded me to death." This coast is full of these men. They tried at first the fiery competitions of business and failed, and then turning to nature as their only friend, tried to hide from mankind. We presume that all new lands are full of such histories of gentle, kindly lives, which, wearying of and chafing at the attrition of civilized life, at last stole away, to live alone for awhile and then go to sleep.

A SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—THE PASSENGERS AND CREW ESCAPE.

New York, January 30.—A London dispatch says: Fayal advices of January 17 report that the brig Hedwig landed at that place the crew of the American ship Dakotah, Captain Dap, from New Orleans, December 17, for Liverpool.

The Dakotah was struck by lightning, January 7, during a thunder storm, when 400 miles from the Azores, and was soon in flames.

All hands, including the captain, wife and two children, took to the boats. Several of the officers and crew burned their hands badly while lowering the boats. The party numbered twenty-six in all. They were well supplied with provisions. After being in the boats three days they were picked up by the Hedwig. The ship's papers were saved. The Dakota was of 1,370 tons.

NEARLY DROWNED AT BAPTISM.

Almost a Terrible Accident in the Schuylkill River.

[Reading Eagle.]

Five converts were baptised in the Schuylkill near Green Tree, near Norristown, by Rev. Jacob Gotwals, Dunkard minister at the Green tree Church. Where the ceremony was performed the current in the river runs so swiftly that no ice had been formed. The water was extremely cold, and there came near being a serious accident. The Dunkard ceremonial differs in some respects from that of the Baptists. The convert enters a comparatively shallow portion of the water and kneels down. They are dipped three times, immersed once in the name of the Father, once in the name of the Son and once in the name of the Holy Ghost. Between each immersion the convert is given time to recover breath. One of the novitiates in this case was a stout lady. When she entered the water she lost her balance Mr. Gotwals is not very strong, and was pretty thoroughly chilled, and when he caught her he too was carried away. A thrill of horror ran through the crowd as the pastor and the lady were about to be swept swiftly under the solid ice. The gentlemen on the bank plunged boldly in, caught them and saved them from their peril. Another lady, when she had emerged from the water came near fainting from cold and exposure. The ceremony would not have been performed until warmer weather, but the converts were not willing to wait.

It is reported at Washington that on the arrival of Iglesias, the claimant of the Mexican presidency, on this side of the Rocky Mountains several American officers of prominence in the late war stand ready to tender him their services, and promise to recruit for him to fifteen thousand men to dispute with Diaz the question of controlling the Mexican government.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF OF ITS

Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER, 740 North 3st. Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES.

Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil. 'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.'

Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

MRS ANNIE MORRIS,
No. 616 North Seventh St. Phila.

Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE

Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Saved His Life.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY," and SARSAPARILLA and "HAIR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
No. 1533 Germantown Road Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

WILD CHERRY.

The most effectual remedy known for the

Throat, Breast and Lungs.

This valuable Medicine is prepared only by **Dr. SWAYNE & SON,** 330 North Sixth St. PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

11 May. y.s o w.

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s STORE.

Humes' New Block

BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Wooden and
Willow,
Glass and
Queensware,

All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and make good goods a speciality; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.
H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

Isaac D. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE
and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

W I L K E S B A R R E C O A L

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

MARKET

Report Of Prices

OF

F. G. FRANCISCUS,

LEWISTOWN, PA.,

FOR CASH.

Turpentine, 40 cts.
Linseed Oil, 62 cts.
White Lead, $10.50.
Nails, $3,25 per keg.
Bar Iron, 2½ cts.
COOKING STOVES, 7 in, $16 00; 8 in, $21.00; 9 in., $25.00.
ROOM STOVES, BEST ANTI-CLINKERS, PATENT FLUES, 10 in., $10.00; 11 in., $12.00; 12 in., $15.000.
ROOM COAL STOVES, $4 to $10.00.
Galvanized Coal Buckets, 50 cts.
Galvanized Coal Shovels, 10 cts.
Fire Brick, 75 cts.
Coal Grates, $1.00.

Always for sale the best and Cheapest Cooking and Room Stoves in the Market.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, Sept. 20. 1876. sept 28.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY FEB. 8, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 695, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

—The Reporter office has been removed and will be found nearly opposite the post-office.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

—FOR SALE.—A new cushioned, two-seated sleigh, for one or two horses. Apply at this office.

—Three coverlet looms, two carpet looms with machines and fixings belonging to a carpet weaving shop, for sale cheap Apply to Wm. Ettinger, Aaronsburg.

—The subscription price per year of the Reporter is $2.00—that of the American Agricultural is $1 00 per year; but we will furnish the two, one year, for $2 10, postage prepaid, to any address. Send in your names.

—The new iron bridge across the river at Lewistown is nearly completed. The new iron bridge across Penn's Creek at Kerstetter's (now Coburn) is also nearly completed and erected by the county.

—The sentence of young Kintzel, of Potter's Mills, for passing forged orders on parties at Millheim, is 11 years in the penitentiary.

—The Red Mill has been opened by H. Breon, he can make flour and corn meal only, as the chappers are out of repair but will be fixed as soon as possible.

—DEDICATION: The new Reformed church at Jacksonville this county, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God, on Sunday the 18th, of February. There will be religious services during the evenings of the week previous, commencing on Tuesday evening.

Several ministers from abroad will be present on the occasion

There will be services on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, in the German language.

Rev. J. G. Shoemaker will preach the dedication sermon, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Christian public are cordially invited. Contributions toward the liquidation of the debt resting on the church will be gratefully received. Pastor.

—Twenty nine foreign nations have presented their Centennial exhibits to the United States in honor of the fact that Sechler & Co., sell the cheapest and best groceries.

—A sale or business advertised in the Reporter is equivalent to sending out nearly 1200 bills or notices weekly.

—Hugh Larimer will move to Nebraska in the spring C. C Keller moves to Virginia, and And. Gregg and Jas. C. Boal move to Centre Hall John & Howard Harkins will move to Virginia, and Samuel Bhem, of Penn township to Michigan.

—And Aaronsburg has given Missouri another limb of the law, as we find from the Versailles Gazette, it says: During the term of Circuit Court last week, Mr Horace G. Stover was licensed to practice as an attorney at law. We understand that Mr. Stover passed a more than usually creditable examination During his stay amongst us, by his courteous manner and gentlemanly conduct, he has made quite a large number of friends Mr. Stover will practice his profession in the law office of Stover and Neilson, and as he is thoroughly conversant with the German as well as with the English language, we have no doubt he will receive his shre of the practice.

—As an example of what may be done by attention to business, energy and fair dealing, we would refer to the large and flourishing Drug and Medicine house of F. Potts Green, located in the Bush House block near the depot, in Bellefonte. About twenty four years ago he purchased the small Drug Store owned by Geo. I. Miles, and from year to year as he became known and his trade increased he added his profits to his business until now he has one of the largest and finest Drug Stores in Central Pennsylvania, and we would say to any one in need of medicines, chemicals, toilet goods or any of the various articles kept in first class Drug Stores, you cannot do better than call in at Green's; his mottoes are, "first class articles" and "lowest prices for cash."

—We have been requested to announce that an Academic Institute will be opened in this place early in April next by Prof. Fortney, an experienced educator. Mr. Fortney is a graduate of Penn's College, has held the chair of mathematics in the Institute at Selinsgrove, and has been principal of the Leonard High School at Clearfield. The prices of tuition and board will be announced by advertisement soon, students from a distance will find Centre Hall all that could be desired—easy of access, pleasant, healthy, and the best of boarding places.

—Sale of Henry Duck, dec'd, late of Gregg twp., on Feb. 23.

Elizabeth M'Clintic's sale, Earleystown, March 1.

Hugh Larrimer's sale, Centre Hill, March 2.

—Wm. R. Henney's sale, near Old Fort, March 8.

—C. C. Keller's sale, Centre Hall, March 14.

Lydia Dutwe ler's sale, Haines, Feb 13.

—PUBLIC SALES.—Mr. George Koch, of Centre Hall, has first class ability in crying sales. If you wish a good sale, you must have a good Auctioneer, and if you employ Mr. Koch, he will render the utmost satisfaction, and at the most reasonable charges. Apply to him early if you wish to secure him George is fully up to the business from past experience. 18 Jan 3m.

—Oysters by the quart at Spriegelmeyer's cash store, Centre Hall, Pa. tf

FARMS TO LEASE.—The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement. 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

—THE ROSTRUM.—Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., by his perseverance and well directed efforts, has attained the rostrum, so far as meritorious Pianos and Organs are concerned, and with the ancient philosopher, can with confidence proclaim the much abused word "Eureka;" his instruments give unmistakable evidence of it; the Press applaud them, and those who have thoroughly tested them express their entire satisfaction in the most happy manner. He wishes good substantial agents in proper vicinities. You who contemplate purchasing an instrument, or desire an agency, write for particulars. 1m

— FOR SALE.—35 acres of good farm land near Centre Hall, 1m from railroad. Payments easy. Apply at this office.

—We have a remarkable circumstance in hair clogy to relate, which may be as new to others as it was to us, and, if a fact, will be considered as valuable knowledge by all who prize a lock of hair from a dear relative or friend. Mr. Wm. T. Mayes, and lady called at the Reporter office a few mornings ago, with their little rosy cheeked daughter aged between five and six years. Three years ago the hair of this girl was cut; by our measurement the other day we find it 21 inches in length, and in great profusion, which is an extraordinary growth in that period of time, 3 years. But the remarkable part is, the parents inform us that when their daughter's hair was cut, three years ago, the mother put a small portion of it, about one inch in length into a small vial, which had contained cinnamon drops, but which had been previously cleansed. In this vial the little bunch of hair was placed, corked and put into a chest, and forgotten, until two years ago, when finding it accidentally Mrs. Mayes was astonished to see the vial nearly full, the hair having grown all the time and now the bottle is full and some half dozen hairs have found their way out between the cork and glass From the curls in the bottle we judge they are the same length as the hair upon the little girl's head at this time, and of the exact color. The bottle we are told has never been uncorked since the hair was first put into it, and the parents fear to open it lest an entrance of fresh air might disturb its further growth. This vial has been left at our office for a short time, where any one can see it. Mr. Mayes and lady vouch for the correctness of the fact and we have no reason to doubt their story

—We enjoyed about a week of clear springlike weather, which put an end to sleighing. Since Monday there has been a change to cold and cloudy, with prospect for snow.

—Abe Kerlin has become traveling agent for the Man axe factory, near Lewistown, and is now in the South.

—Stop in at Seehler's and see their handsome store, their complete line of groceries, the best the market can afford, and at a mere living profit above cost,

—Mrs Jones, how is your health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well and have not coughed once this morning.

—READ THIS SUPERVISORS.—Supervisors would do well to be on their guard. One of these officers has recently paid about $200 because of an accident resultfrom neglect of duty. This occurred in Delaware county. Any unlawful condition of the public highways, causing delay, injury or loss, may result in the recovery of damages, to say nothing of the imposition of a fine by the court. In the event of accidents, resulting in the loss of life, the damages would not be trifling.

—The proof of the pudding is in tasting it—the proof that you get the best groceries at Seehler's is in buying there.

—Mrs. Funk, wife of John Funk, of Penn twp, on Friday last, fell upon the ice, breaking one of her legs.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

LUCAS BROS } In the court of common
AS } pleas of Centre co No 131
DAVID KREPS } Nov. term 1877.

The undersigned having been appointed an auditor by said Court to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of defendants Real Estate to and among those legally entitled thereto will meet the parties interested on Tuesday Feb. 27th 1877 at his office in Bellefonte, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
Feb. 8. J. S. BARNHART, Auditor

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY

from Jan. 1st, 1876 to Jan 1st 1877.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

	DR.	
Jan 1, 1877.		
To amount outstanding taxes, January 1st 1876		$37,966 96
To amount taxes assessed for 1876	35,015 49	
To amount from Commissioners of Centre county	13,636 51	
To amount received from Unseated Lands	3,780 25	
To amount received from Redemption of Unseated Lands	1,206 12	
To amount transferred from Military Fund	71 73	
To amount in hands of Attorneys for collection prior to 1874	375 41	
To amount balance due Treasurer at settlement	4,790 53	$96,214 00
Jan. 1st 1877.	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes Jan 1 1877	$42,428 60	
By amount warrants paid	50,071 32	
By amount exonerations and Commissions allowed Collectors	1,704 08	
By amount Stationery for Treasurer's Office	10 00	
By amount Treasurer's Salary	2,000 00	$96,214 00
By balance due Treasurer	$4,790 53	

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1877. DR.

To balance received of Treasurer Mitchell	$1,160 83	
To amount outstanding Taxes, January 1st 1876	5,618 13	
To amount Taxes assessed for 1876	3,788 76	$10,567 72
	CR.	
January 1st 1877.		
By amount outstanding Taxes January 1, 1877	$6,391 56	
By amount State Treasurer's receipts	3,570 84	
By amount Exonerations and Commission allowed Collectors	264 79	
By amount Treasurer's Commission	76 21	
By amount in hands of Treasurer at settlement	264 82	$10,567 72
To balance at settlement due state	$264 32	

MILITIA FUND.

January 1st 1877.	DR.	
To amount outstanding Taxes January 1st 1876	134 88	$134 88
	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes January 1st 1877	$59 88	
By amount Treasurer's Commission	3 77	
By amount transferred to county account	71,73	$134,88

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of Centre county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of January, A. D. 1877.

WM. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GREIST, (Seal.) } Auditors
J. M. GILLILAND, (Seal.)

EXPENDITURES

Commissioners Pay.

A C Hinton on account balance due	$116 47
Samuel Gramley on account balance due	327 15
J N Hall, services	461 91
Andrew Gregg services	600 87
H A Mingle services	288 60 — $1,895 00

Commissioners Clerk.

J S Barnhart, balance due 1877	$48 89
J S Barnhart, services	957 47 — $1,006 36

Jury Commissioners.

M Grove for services, 1876	$20 20

County Auditors.

A J Gries for services	$30 00
Jo Gilliland for services	30 00
Wm McFarlane for services	30 00
Jas P Weaver for services as clerk	30 00 — $120 00

Improvement and Repairs.

Agnew Moore work Jail as per contract	2,243 77	
Geo Tate architect at Jail	187 03	
T E Lyman tin pipe and tinning	71 20	
Jacob Gordon plastering	28 75	
H G Williams painting and papering	85 00	
D K Geise repairing lightnig rods at jail	43 00	
Car Co lumber for jail	48 26	
Jno Mallery blacksmith work at jail	12 38	
H T Twitmire tinning at jail	54 00	
Chas Garner repairs at range jail	3 00	
Geo Alexander hauling range to jail	1 00	
S B Bell repairs at jail	3 50	
James Haley Fixing furnace at jail	1 50	
Henry Walker carpenter work	14 98	
S A Brew jail repairs	3 10	
H Hoffman carpenter work at jail	5 37 —	$2,805 84

Ordinary Expenses.

Nora M'Callister washing for prisoners	127 50	
Robert McKnight gas for court house and jail	435 00	
J R & C T Alexander coal for court house and jail	447 43	
J H Dobbins medical services 1875	35 00	
J H Dobbins medical services 1876	100,00	
B Galbraith on services as janitor and bal	305 00	
B Galbraith court Crier	108 00	
D S Keller for agricultural Society	100 00	
Western penitentiary keeping convicts	378 90	
Insane hospital Danville for Insane	1,400 65	
Jurors pay	5,256 85	
Assessors for assessing and Registering	1,554 00	
Road views	560 35	
Election expenses	1,738 87	
Refunding unseated lands	1,401 52	
Redemption unseated lands	1,081 11	
Refunding taxes overpaid	185 36	
Constables' pay	439 80	
Tipstaves pay	360 44	
J H Vosburg court reporter	510 00	
Insurance on public buildings	55 00	
Bridge views and engineers pay at Bridges	170 47	
J D Spering on co bridge at Curtin's	1,760 00	
H D Yeager on co bridge at Julian	998 99	
W Cowdrick on bridge at Penns Creek	400 00	
Premiums on collections	50 00	
Commissioners notes paid	9,728 15	
Interest on noted and Bonds	2,462 59	
Commission on Lunacy	15 00	
Commonwealth costs paid	2,988 53	
Scalp premiums	844 25	
Teachers Institute	187 86	
Inquest on dead bodies	62 95	
Road damages paid	250 00	
B F Shaffer summoning jury Jan 1st 1876	58 30	
L W Munson on account	2,000 00	
J B Mitchell balance due as treasurer	2,166 08	
C M Bower com attorney	75 00	
H Y Snizer stationery bills	107 18	
Jno H Morrison for his office	25 00	
Jno M Dermot repairs at jail and court house	35 00	
D Woodring chandilier at jail	20 62	
F McCumsey bill for plastering	3 50	
J L Spangler papering office	8 20	
D Garman horse hire 1875	13 50	
Commissioners expenses to examine bridges	25 00	
Commissioners expenses delivering of action papers duplicates &c	137 25	
Wm Galbraith plumbing	9 25	
W S Wolf repairs to stove &c	90	
Wm Ettinger Stove and pipe	8 85	
J S Mallery repair vault door	1 00	
J M Lieb whitewashing jail	6 50	
Wm Mann for pens 4 25 " duplicates 41 25 " Books register's office 25 00	70 50	
Wm Mann indictment docket	7 00	77 50
Henry Hoffman desk and stool	8 50	
Jno Boal wood for jail	7 00	
Rothrock wood for jail	2 00	
Jno Lutz wood for jail	2 00	
Morris Furey wood for jail	5 00	
Wm Spear wood for jail	2 00	
J D Shugert wood for jail	39 00	
Geo Hays wood for jail	2 00	
Wm L Spicer wood for jail	2 00	
Wm L Spicer wood for jail	1 50	
Jno O'Brian ballot boxes	4 00	
A Williams books and stationery	74 05	
Adams Express co charges on books &c	1 60	
Wilson & Hicks Hardware &c	4 40	
T A Hicks & bro hardware	7 70	
Hoffer & Kline clothing for prisoners	10 40	
Jas O'Brian repairs to furniture	1 00	
A Sussman grass seed for yard	75	
John J Tower handcuffs for jail	32 35	
D Bolinger chairs for commissioners office	8 50	
W A Tobias lock for recorder's office	1 00	
J & J Harris hardware bill	13 26	
I Guggenheimer clothing for prisoners	11 63	
B L Thomas for pens	2 50	
Cleaning office	2 00	
G W Foote paper and advertiseing	4 50	
The Deschner repairs to handcuffs &c	5 85	
H Hoffman Carpenter work at jail	1 00	
John T Johnson stamps and box rent	27 84	
Wm Galbraith repairs to wall paper	9 00	
W Twitmire repairs to stove &c	6 50	
Jacob Shrom binding matting	1 50	
Joseph bros bill repairs court room	2 85	
Jno Brackbill repairs to chairs	6 00	
Doak and Honberger bill printing C H	13 75	
Jno Rote horse hire	2 00	
E A Smith tinning at court house roof	3 21	
N A Lucas ice for court room	1 50	
D M Gennett	60	
Barbara Smith care of insane pauper	10 00	
J S Mallory repairing locks at jail	1 00	
L Woods kindling wood court house	2 00	
W P Orter chopping wood court house	2 00	
Penn RR co freight on range	6 70	
Spangler & Foster horse hire		

D A Musser treasurer advertising unseated lands 6 00
Advertising treasurer's sales of land bought by county 390 00
W A Tobias books for Recorder's office 34 00
W A Tobias chattel mortgage index 10 00
W C Heinle work on commonwealth docket 5 00
W Rothrock running county line 8 00
J N Hall an expense of surveyers county line 70 00
W H Wilkinson 18 00
A Dunlap 6 00
Jos Devling 35 00
W W Rothrock 8 00
Wm P Mitchell 20 00
Jno Copenhaver, board of surveyors 55 29 220 29
Foster & Stevenson Election law 1 25
Spangler & Foster horse hire 2 00
T J McCollough horse hire 1 50
H Hartman carpenter work court house 1 84
Jno Kelley load of wood for jail 2 00
Dan'l Garman boarding Jurors 6 00
Joseph bros locking for jail 7 50
Dan'l Derr gas fixtures 4 50
Order of series of 1875 paid 592 40 — $42,956 63
Order road funds unseated lands 4,243 83
Order of poor funds unseated lands 2,468 55
$6,712 38

Printing Bills.

P Gray Meek on account bill rendered	950 40
E T Tuten on account bill rendered	107 80
Fred Kurtz on account bill rendered	209 00 — $1,267 20
Total expenditures	$50,071 32

L. W. MUNSON Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

	DR.	
Jan 4, 1877.		
To cash on account	$2,000 00	
To fine received of Galbraith	5 50	
To two gross pens	2 25	
To amount costs and fines collected	218 20	
To balance	1,330 11 —	$3,555 56
Jan 4, 1877.	CR.	
By bill commonwealth costs	201 61	
By boarding prisoners	1,815 00	
By publishing court proclamations	81 20	
By publishing election proclamations	56 20	
By taking prisoners to penitentiary	691 00	
By desk, beds etc. for jail	380 05	
By taking insane persons to asylum	96 00	
By borough order	22 50	
By summoning jurors	370 00	
By watching prisoners 92 nights	184 00 —	$3,555 56
Balance due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$1,330 11.	

STATE OF PA. } SS.
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of the assembly entitled "an act relating to counties and townships and county and township offices" we met at the commissioners' office, Bellefonte on the first Monday in January 1877, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1877.

W. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GREIST, (Seal.) } Auditors.
J. M. GILLILAND (Seal.)

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1876 to the first day of January 1877.

Attest, J. NEWLIN HALL,
H. BECK, ANDREW GREGG,
Clerk. H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS, Jan. 1, 1877.

1871.		
H Carten, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger Benner	141 38	
Jno Shaffer Walker	130 29 —	$478 95
1872.		
W Riddles Philipsburg	63 69	
Thos Marshall Benner	16 95	
J Ward Halfmoon	256 97	
David Reish Liberty	14 82	
James Gates Snow Shoe	324 79 —	$676 92
1873.		
Charles Brown Bellefonte	360 76	
D B Mallone Boggs	136 91	
L C Rearick Marion	250 07	
Jos Ross Spring	162 07	
W Riddle Philipsburg	104 08 —	$1,013 89
1874.		
Michael Shaffer Walker	106 88	
Jos Fox Bellefonte	973 11	
W Riddles Philipsburg	957 54	
E H Carr Milesburg	267 45	
David Reish Liberty	400 55	
F Carson Burnside	37 84	
F Kierchoff Curtin	123 28	
S B Wilson Harris	210 18	
W Leathers Howard	238 22	
W W Spangler Liberty	102 35	
W Cross Halfmoon	8 72	
Robt McCormick Potter	376 95	
H B Wilcox Rush	558 11	
D H Yeager Snowshoe	166 99	
Jos Ross Spring	338 79 —	$4,890 27
1875.		
C Brown Bellefonte	1,438 08	
A J Graham Philipsburg	453 34	
J P Shope Milesburg	231 85	
W Allison jr. Howard	122 94	
H L Barnhart Boggs	688 98	
J B Newcomer Burnside	46 08	
J T Lucas Curtin	90 74	
D Krebs Ferguson	347 73	
Michael Hess Harris	306 27	
J M Kline Howard	105 78	
D W Kline Huston	179 00	
C A Courter Liberty	312 53	
Perry Condo Marion	473 53	
W Tressler Patton	81 00	
H W Wilcox Rush	76 74	
James Watson Snow shoe	219 59	
J Sweeny Spring	599 33	
S Hoover Taylor	102 68	
Jesse Swartz Walker	477 66	
A J Tate Benner	203 32 —	$6 557 17
1876.		
J H Morrison Bellefonte	3,355 80	
T M Hall Mile-burg	240 86	
C McCutcheon Philipsburg	772 59	
Conrad Diehl Howard	210 68	
S A Martin Unionville	138 02	
A Garbrick Benner	1,385 17	
W S Loy Burnside	192 42	
J C Walker Boggs	856 01	
Wm Thompson sr. College	1,974 03	
Wm Mann Curtin	291 07	
H C Campbell Ferguson	2,705 75	
J Krumrine Gregg	2,571 88	
J Kestner Haines	1,762 85	
J T Stewart Harris	1,544 37	
P W Burket Half Moon	698 75	
D W Kline Huston	455 88	
J M Kline Howard	628 25	
J A Stover Liberty	704 02	
D Harter Marion	1,240 97	
D Kreamer Miles	1,760 49	
W J Furst Patton	766 02	
W Weiser Penn	1,425 17	
G W Koch Potter	3,799 94	
F H Dale Rush	678 47	
J Null Spring	2,148 60	
J Thompson Snow shoe	362 14	
W Miller Taylor	276 88	
Wm Spotts Union	232 37	
J H Beck Walker	1,860 97	
H Denning Worth	282 92 —	$35,293 34
		$48,880 54
In hands of attorneys for collection and not included in above list		943 34

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

	DR.	
Jan 1 1877.		
To notes and bonds due sundry persons	$48 803 09	
To balance due D A Musser at set	4,790 53	
To balance due L W Munson	1,330 11	
To balance due A Gregg commissioner	1 13	
To balance due J N Hall commissioner	65 09	
To balance due H A Mingle	4 31	
By balance P Gray Meek printing	184 60	
By balance due F Kurtz	31 00	
By balance due B Galbraith	276 00	
By balance due A Williams prothonotary costs	114 09	
To balance due H D Yeager on bridge contract	1 01	
By balance due B Liggett Jury commissioner	37 68	
By amount common wealth costs due sundry persons	405 76	
Balance	475 10 —	$56'518 50
January 1, 1877	CR.	
By amount outstanding taxes	$48,880 54	
By amount outstanding taxes unseated lands	4,000 00	
By notes held by Commissioners	1,573 04	
By amount in hands attorneys for collection	943 34	
By amount due from estates boroughs and townships for keeping insane in asylum as below.		
Pasterago estate	70 00	
Rush township	193 25	
Bellefonte boro	219 64	
Harris twp	153 25	
Philipsburg bor	189 81	
Patton twp	288 78	
Huston twp	76 85	$1,121 58 — $56,518 50
Balance to credit of county	$475 10.	feb 8 4t

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19, by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat, 1 35.
Red " 1 35.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 45.
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.
Potatoes retail, 1 00
Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 75.
" retail, $7 00
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 11 50.
Cayuga " $9 50.
Anthracite coal:
Chestnut per ton at yard, $5 00.
Small stove, " $5 25.
Stove, " $5 25.
Egg, " $5 00.
Broken, " $5 00.

MARRIAGES.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Aug. 28th, 1876, by Rev. M. J. Firey, Mr. J. Q. A. Kennedy, of Lemont, Pa., and Miss Mary Glenn, of Renovo.

On the 21st, ult., at the residence of bride's father by the Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Jacob Boone of Boonville, to Miss Emma F. Kister of Logansville,.

At Centre Hall Feb. 6, by Rev. G. W. Bouse. John A. Hoover to Susan E. Poorman, both of Benner township.

DEATHS.

On the 11th. ult, of Consumption, Mrs. Catharine Meyer of Sugar Valley, Clinton co. aged 61 years, 11 month, 11 days.

On the 25th, ult. in Tylersville, Sugar Valley, of apoplexy Mrs. Mary Degarmo, aged 63 years, 2 months, 29 days

(Clinton Co. papers please copy.)

On 2. near Farmers Mills, Catharine, wife of Jacob Ravmen, aged 25 years 11 months, and —days.

Jan. 29, Susan, wife of Wm. Scott Allison, of Lamar, aged 63 years, 2 months and 29 days.

She had been sick 14 years; was a consistent christian.

At Spring Mills, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Margaret Foster, in her 71st year, relict of Capt. John Foster, late of Mifflinburg.

PATENT DESK SLATES,
Combining in one SLATE, DRAWING SURFACE & WRITING DESK, 50 cents.
Undoubtedly the most instructive thing ever invented for the youthful mind

MOTTOES! 5 Each. MOTTOES! 5 Each.

PICTURE FRAMES!
Fine Rustic Frames, varnished, with glass and black complete. Note the remarkably low prices!
4½ by 6½ at 25 cents. 6 by 8 at 30 cents.
8 by 10 at 33 cents. 10 by 12 at 40 cents.
All other sizes low in proportion.

MOTTO FRAMES,
with large gilt bead, varnished, with glass and back,
35 Cents. 35 cents.

SPLINTS FOR FRAMES,
All Colors and sizes.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
in great variety.
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
for 5 cents each.
PLANTOGRAPHS FOR DRAWING, a new and complete invention which all visitors to the Centennial must have seen use. Only 25 cents.

WELCH'S CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY & VARIETY STORE,
25jan 4t No. 1 Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!! HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Two miles east of Rebersburg, Miles twp, Centre county, being the estate of Philip Gramly, deceased, containing
282 ACRES,
more or less; of which 110 acres consist of the finest quality of white oak, white pine, hemlock and chestnut timber. The balance is in excellent cultivation. The farm is well watered by Elk creek, and a certain Gap Run, the latter affording an excellent water power for saw and shingle mills. The buildings on the place consist of a large double Three Story House, Bank barn, 54 ft. by 132 ft, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a good young orchard of choice fruit. Also a seperate tract of
218 Acres of Timberland,
adjoining said farm, well timbered with pine and hemlock. If desired the farm could be subdivided to suit purchasers.
For particulars address, either
S GRAMLY, Rebersburg, Pa., or
R. KREAMER,
H. WOLF
9 nov 12t Wolf's Store, Pa.

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.
PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere,
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
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CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
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IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
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Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
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NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
☞Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
☞No trouble to show Goods.☜
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myr6-'76tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 6tf.

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.
You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:
New American, St. John Domestic,
Danice, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
and Weed.
At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.
Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.
Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.
Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 30novly

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.
Having discovered, in a manner almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent free to all. Address at once, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., or may be had of J. K. Miller & Son, Druggists, Centre Hall, Pa. jan 4 1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in German's building, myr26 '74 tf.

HARRIS. J. D. SHUGERT. J. A. BEAVER
JOH

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

The Full Text of the Bill Reported by the Joint Committee of Congress.

The following is the complete text of the bill agreed upon by the joint committee on counting the electoral vote of the United States:

A bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. on the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, and the president of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the president of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A, and said tellers having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and, the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the president of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and together with a list of the votes shall be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon such reading of any certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from the State, the president of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

SEC. 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the president of the Senate, purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, unless they shall be duplicates of the same return, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him, in the presence of the two houses, when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decisions as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of each House on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each House shall by *viva voce* vote appoint five of its members, who, with the five associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section. On the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday of February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States now assigned to the first, third, eighth and ninth circuits shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the associate justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of the said commission, and the person longest in commission of said five justices shall be the president of said commission. Members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and laws, so help me God." Which oath shall be filed with the secretary of the Senate.

When the commission shall have been thus organized it shall not be in the power of either House to dissolve the same or to withdraw any of its members; but if any such senator or member shall die or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by *viva voce* vote to fill the placed so vacated, and the person appointed shall take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission. And, in like manner, if any of said justices of the supreme court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by the act, the other of said justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another justice of said court a member of said commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned.

All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened in the alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section one of this act, and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper as the certificates or papers from such State shall be opened (excepting duplicates of the same return), they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the president of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses, acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State; and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent to such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and be signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein. Whereupon the two houses shall again meet and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house. And the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise; in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objection s previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 3. That while the two houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either House on a question to withdraw; and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 4. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission or other question arising under this act, each senator and representative may speak to such objection or question for ten minutes and not oftener than once, but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the president of the Senate, the speaker's chair; for the speaker, immediately upon his left; for the senators, in the body of the hall, upon the right of the presiding officer; for the representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the senators; for the tellers, secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, at the clerk's desk; for the officers of the two houses, in front of the clerk's desk and upon each side of the speaker's platform.

Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to the counting of any such votes or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house, acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such house, not beyond the next day (Sunday excepted), at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. And while any question is being considered by said commission either house may proceed with its legislative or other business.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected to any office, or shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States, if any such right exists.

SEC. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers.

Goes Into Steamboating.

The late Commodore Vanderbilt, with that forecast of vision, that essential element of genius which in every important event of his career never failed to assert itself, saw that sailboats were destined to lose their supremacy while he was interested in sailing vessels. Eleven years had passed since Fulton's experimental trip up the Hudson. Abandoning his successful business, he accepted the post of captain of a small steamboat at a salary of $1,000 a year. At that day passengers to Philadelphia were conveyed by steamboat from New York to New Brunswick, where they remained all night, and the next morning took the stage for Trenton, whence they were carried by stage to Philadelphia. For twelve years he commanded the steamboat (which was owned by Mr. Gibbons) running between New York and New Brunswick. The hotel in New Brunswick where the passengers stopped was at the same time given in charge of his wife, whom he married when only nineteen years of age. She was the daughter of a neighbor on Staten Island. Her maiden name was Sophia Johnson, and thirteen children, nine daughters and four sons, were the fruits of this marriage. The hotel business proved more profitable than the steamboat, and why he remained as captain so long was for the reason that the State of New York had granted to Fulton and Livingston the exclusive right of running steamboats in New York waters. Believing this grant unconstitutional, as it was afterward declared by the supreme court, Mr. Gibbons ran his boats in defiance of it, and thus involved himself in a fierce contest with the authorities of New York. The brunt of the battle fell on Captain Vanderbilt. For sixty successive days an attempt was made to arrest him. Leaving his crew, who were also liable to arrest in New Jersey, he would approach the New York wharf, with a lad at the helm, while he managed the engine. As soon as the vessel was made fast he would conceal himself in the hold. At the moment of starting an officer, who would be changed every day in order to avoid recognition, would be in readiness to arrest him.

"You are my prisoner," would say the officer, tapping him on the shoulder.

"Very, sir; you are like my prisoner," would respond the captain, and then order: "Let go the lines."

Fearing to be carried to New Jersey, where a retaliatory act threatened him with the State prison, the officer would jump ashore, or failing in this, beg to be put ashore, which request was of course politely granted. In this and other things the captain managed to evade the laws. He fought the State of New York for seven years until Chief Justice Marshall declared New York wrong and New Jersey right. The opposition tried vainly to buy him off. "No," replied the captain to all such offers, "I shall stick to Mr. Gibbons until he is through his troubles." And he did stick and he carried his point.

Mr. Gibbons offered to raise his salary to $5,000 per year, but he declined the offer. "I did it on principle," was his reply to the question why he refused a compensation that was so manifestly just. "All I ever cared for was to carry my point."

Continental Money.

The notable Continental money of the United States was issued in the following quantities: $3,334 bills of eight dollars each; $3,333 bills of seven dollars each; $3,333 bills of six dollars each; $3,333 bills of five dollars each; $3,333 bills of four dollars each; $3,333 bills of three dollars each; $3,333 bills of two dollars each; $3,333 bills of one dollar each. The Continental money, when received for taxes by the colonies, was to be canceled by "taking care to cut by a circular punch of an inch diameter an hole in each bill, and to cross the same thereby to render them impassable, though the sum or value is to remain fairly legible."

Massachusetts' Finances.

The annual report of the Massachusetts' State auditor has been submitted to the Legislature, and is in substance as follows: Estimated expenditures for 1877, $4,771,300; revenue, $4,008,241; deficit, $763,059. Of the funded debt, $850,000 will fall due in 1877. There must therefore be a State tax of from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000, which is the smallest State tax since 1861; that of 1865 was $4,700,000. The funded debt of the State is $33,550,000, a reduction of $336,000 from the previous year. The net cost of the Hoosac tunnel and Troy and Greenfield railroad has been $17,200,079, of which $2,000,000 was added during the past year.

A Smart Wife.

Concord, N. H., boasts of a clergyman's wife who is exceedingly smart, as attested by her record for the year, as follows: Gentlemen entertained, fifty-three; guests at tea, sixty-nine; at breakfast, thirty-eight; at dinner, forty-seven; lodged, thirty-nine; number of calls made, 484; received, 565; letters received, 494; written, 610, covering 1,287½ pages. She has read ninety books and written 116 newspaper articles. This is in addition to doing her own sewing, attending to her marketing and parish matters, keeping only one servant.

INRY—Report has it that a river of genuine ink has been discovered in Algeria. It is formed by the union of two streams, one coming from a region of ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp. The water of the former is strongly impregnated with iron, that of the latter with gallic acid. When the two waters mingle the acid of one unites with the iron of the other, forming a true ink.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The revenue cutter Gallatin rescued the crew of the ice bound schooner R. C. Thomas, of Maine, while off the Massachusetts coast. When found, the feet and hands of the crew had burst open from the frost, and they were in a most pitiable plight.... Deputy Superintendent McCall's report showed that the affairs of the Security life insurance company of New York city had committed extensive frauds and repeated perjuries, and that the assets were less than fifty per cent. of the liabilities.... A dispatch from Cape Town, Africa, says that advancing news has been received from Zulu-land. The Zula King Cettywaya refuses to permit the occupancy by British troops of the territory which is in dispute between himself and the Transvaal republic. He has returned unopened a letter sent him by the British envoy, and has assembled 8,000 warriors in the disputed territory..... The Anglo-American cable, laid in 1866, has been broken.... Two laborers were instantly killed and three seriously injured by being struck by a locomotive while clearing snow from the track near Buffalo, N. Y.... The report of Massachusetts' auditor places the State debt at $33,550,000—a reduction of $336,000 from the previous year. The net cost of the Hoosac tunnel and Troy and Greenfield railroad is put at $17,200,079.

During the coroner's inquest upon the victims of the Ashtabula bridge disaster, E. A. Beebout, chief engineer of the Canton bridge company, testified that he had examined the wrecked bridge and that the iron chords were attached to the angle blocks in an unsafe manner, and that some of them had slipped out of place.... He found some of the braces with the ends slipped away to accommodate the connecting rods, reducing their area of section, thereby impairing to some extent their ability to perform their duties; he thought this a very material injury to the structure.... Thos. W. Parry has been re-elected United States Senator from Michigan.... James G. Blaine was elected senator by the Maine Legislature for the short term ending March next, and for the long term ending in 1883.... Wm. Windom was re-elected senator from Minnesota.... Powell Clayton in the Arkansas Legislature elected A. H. Garland to be the successor of Powell Clayton in the Senate.... News from Mexico states that Diaz having failed to effect a compromise with Iglesias, attacked his enemy at Guanajuato, commanded by Gen. Antillon, and totally defeated him. Iglesias has asked to be allowed to retire to private life. Diaz has thus disposed of the last of his opponents for the presidency.... On the eighteenth of December, two companies of the Eighth infantry, under Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, struck Sitting Bull's camp in the Redwater, and defeated him with the loss of all the property in the camp and sixty mules and ponies. Our troops escaped with little loss, sides what they had on their persons.... An earthquake occurred in Southern California.... Mrs. Minnie Blaser, of Dayton, Ky., drowned herself and infant child while insane from puerperal fever.... The mercantile agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., in their December report, give the total number of failures in the United States for the year 1876 as 9,092, with liabilities amounting to $191,117,786. In 1875 the failures numbered 7,740, with liabilities amounting to $201,060,353. In the Dominion of Canada the failures in 1876 were 1,728, with liabilities amounting to $25,517,991. In 1876 the failures in the Dominion were 1,968, with $28,843,967 liabilities. In the United States there are 630,099 people in business, and in the Dominion of Canada, 54,282.

The New Hampshire Democratic convention nominated Daniel Marcy for governor. The resolutions denounce the "conspiracy organized at Washington to thwart the clearly expressed will of the people through the action of illegally constituted and corruptly controlled returning boards, as revolutionary and treasonable in purpose and effect, inasmuch as it strikes at the very life of the elective franchise, which is the basis and vital principle of this government;" deprecate the use of military by President Grant in South Carolina and Virginia; call upon the representatives of both houses of Congress to unite in a peaceful and peaceful solution of the difficulty in which the country is involved; declare the duty of Congress relating to the Presidential question, and closes thus: "Believing that Mr. Tilden received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, we pledge him our hearty and unqualified support in the full exercise of his authority in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the land.... New York's State agricultural society elected Lieutenant-Gov. Monroe county, president for the ensuing year.... The East Indian government will need $32,500,000 for the relief of the famine stricken people in Madras and Bombay, according to the report of the late commission.... The first coal of the Hoosac tunnel and Troy and Greenfield railroad is put at $17,200,079.

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The letter in Griffiths & Hyack's shingle factory at Ink Bayou, exploded, causing the death of three men and dangerously injuring severaly others. A large part of the boiler, including its top, washdown several rods through a forest, cutting down trees inches and four feet in diameter.... While J. N. Farrar, cashier of the Abington National bank of Boston, was eating lunch in a restaurant, $5,000 belonging to the bank was stolen from him.... The Turkish government has been stopped by them from Winchester Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn., a cargo of war material valued at $1,760,600, consisting of 70,000 Martini-Henry rifles with bayonets, 1,000 Winchester guns, 10,000,000 cartridges, 15,000,000 Snider rifle cartridges, 50,000 rifled and 50,000,000 gun wads.... Information from England says there is no longer doubt that the American ship, George Green, was lost with all on board.... The Washington Chronicle has been purchased by Gen. Ord and will suspend publication.... A new vein of silver has been discovered in the mine at Newburyport, Mass.... Three of the gang of Astoria (L. I.) burglars were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of thirty-five, twenty and eighteen years respectively.... Iowa is to organize a national guard.... The New York Christian association received $26,531.64 the past year and expended $26,345.32.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The chair laid before the Senate a letter from E. C. Palmer, secretary of the Democratic convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, on the eighth of January, inclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by the said convention in regard to the present political difficulties. Referred to the special committee of seven.

An amendment to the third rule, to compel the attendance of absent senators whenever it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, was laid over.

Mr. Patterson (Rep.), of South Carolina, presented a petition of D. H. Chamberlain, R. H. Greaves, F. L. Cardoza and others, of South Carolina, setting forth that many of the statements in the petition of Wade Hampton and others, recently presented to the Senate, are untrue, others are calculated to mislead the Senate, and important facts are omitted. The petitioners then review at great length the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and declare that they were legally elected to their various offices.... Ordered printed. Mr. Patterson submitted a resolution declaring that the State government now existing in South Carolina, and represented by D. H. Chamberlain, is the lawful government of said State; that it is republican in form, and every assistance should be given to it by the United States, to the end that law and order may be faithfully executed.... Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported back the House bill to provide for the coinage of the trade silver dollar and restoring its legal tender character. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Withers (Dem.), of Virginia, called up the message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg, Va., by troops on election day, and replied at length to the remarks of Messrs. Hoar, Conkling and Withers, of Virginia. He defended the action of the President, and argued that, under the law, the President had the right to send troops to the polls in any State for the purpose of preserving the peace. Mr. Johnston (Dem.), of Virginia, said that if he was satisfied that outrages had been committed in Petersburg he would be as quick to denounce them as the senator from Indiana; but he denied that violence existed in that city, and as detailed by Mr. Morton. The matter after further discussion was laid aside.

The members of the special committee of seven appointed to devise means for a satisfactory count of the electoral vote, met in the Senate chamber. Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, the chairman of that committee, said:

I am directed, Mr. President, by the select committee raised under the resolution of the Senate on the subject of counting the electoral vote, to submit a report in writing, with an accompanying bill. The report is signed, I am happy to say, by all the members of both committees, with one exception; and all that I wish to say on this occasion—after stating that the desire is that the bill be put upon its passage to-day, possibly on Saturday, but certainly on Monday, to press it to a determination in some form steadily from that day forth—is that the committee are of opinion that the measure we recommend is not what in any respect pleases us in any sense of the term, but is a measure in aid of the exercise of constitutional government, and that in no sense of the term will anybody have a just right to say that anybody's opinions have been surrendered without knowing what is vital respect. It is not a measure of policy or contrivance, but a measure of constitutional justice for the preservation of the peace and order of the government.

The report of the committee and the accompanying bill was then read by the chief clerk, and it was ordered that they be printed. The report is signed by George D. Edmunds, Frederick D. Frelinghuysen, Roscoe Conkling, A. G. Thurman, T. F. Bayard and M. W. Ransom on the part of the Senate; by Morton of Indiana, the only one who declined to sign it. On the part of the House of Representatives it was signed by the seven members, namely: H. B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, A. S. Hewitt, W. M. Springer, George Hunt, Jeremiah Nichols and George Willard. After the report had been read, the bill was read a second time by title and placed on the calendar.

In a discussion on the Louisiana question Mr. Bogy (Dem.), of Missouri, made charges against Gov. Packard which were applauded by the galleries, and these were at once closed by the sergeant-at-arms.... Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, and Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, sustained Gov. Packard.

In the Senate, Edmunds (Rep., Vt.), made the opening speech on the bill for counting the electoral vote, or, as it is now known, the Edmunds bill. The galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded and every senator in Washington was present in his seat. The speech was listened to with strict attention. The speaker entered upon an explanation of the many provisions of the bill, describing them at some length. He made an onset against the allegation of the right of the president of the Senate to exercise judicial power in the counting of the votes, and his denunciation of those who alleged this right was strong. His point against those who declare the bill unconstitutional was this: That there is not a single section of the Constitution, save one, which has enforced itself without Congressional legislation. The exception is the one which recognized slaves as property, and in a notable case, cited by the speaker, this constitutional provision was decided by the supreme court to allow a master to recover a slave as property wherever he could find him. As to the matter of precedent, the senator declared that in point of fact the votes had been counted by tellers at the clerk's desk after each Presidential election for a period of forty years. No such case as this had ever arisen to necessitate the action of Congress in the matter, and the Congress was now called on to exercise a right which had merely laid dormant. He urged senators neither to stimulate doubts in their own minds nor to let their wishes outrun their deliberate judgments, and exhorted the chamber, in behalf of the country, not to leave it in danger of tossing anarchy, resembling mountains tumbling evermore into seas without a shore.

THE COMPROMISE ELECTORAL BILL.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, followed Mr. Edmunds in the discussion. Mr. Morton was the only member of the Conference committee that did not sign the report and he did not make a minority report. He spoke in opposition to the bill. He knew that there was great uneasiness in the country and great apprehension felt of violence. The bill, he declared, was presented for the reason that members of the two houses believed that danger threatened the country. He did not believe in the reality of the danger. The real danger to be apprehended was in not standing up and doing our whole duty. For one he was not afraid that if this vote should be counted as it was for the first seventy-two years in the history of our government there will be any revolution. He believed that any one who attempts it will be utterly destroyed. He regarded the bill as a compromise, and that it should take its place alongside the notable compromises in the history of the country, the compromise of 1820 and the compromise of 1850. He believed that Rutherford B. Hayes was fairly elected President, and if counted in he would be inaugurated without violence and there would be no conflict. Mr. Morton then, after holding the floor only fifty minutes, Mr. Morton maintained that in the absence of legislation the president of the Senate must count the votes to prevent a deadlock. He did not hold that this power should be exercised in opposition to the will of the two houses, but its exercise he held to be no more of a usurpation than had been committed in every count down to the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule. The chief objection to the bill was that it gives the commission power to go behind the returns and ascertain what electors were duly appointed, which he held to be unconstitutional, and regarded besides as a change of the existing status in favor of the Democrats. Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, followed Mr. Morton in a written speech in favor of the bill. He denied that it gave the commission power to go back of the papers submitted to it to see how returning boards performed their duties. Here were two diverse Republican opinions at the outset as to the most important feature of the measure. Mr. Cameron (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, made a five minutes' speech against the bill, denouncing it as a Democratic affair, framed by three or four Republicans to gratify their political opponents. It created, he said, a political court, to cheat one party or the other, by trick or lot. Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, declared that prompt action was necessary, and that he should push matters to a vote.

House.

Mr. William Orton, president of the Western Union telegraph company, was before the House under writ. Mr. Orton disclaims any intentional disrespect to the committee or to the House, and declares his readiness to appear before that committee on its return to Washington and give his testimony fully and freely. He therefore asks to be discharged from custody. He was remanded to the care of the sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Cochrane (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether any and what corporations and privileges heretofore granted by Congress and now enjoyed by the Western Union telegraph company are revokable by Congress; and if said committee shall determine such concessions and privileges are revokable, then further to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill revoking the same and repealing the acts of Congress under which they were conferred, and that leave be granted to said committee to report at any time. Referred—yeas, 194; nays, eighty-five; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Hatcher (Dem.), of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of tobacco growers. It provides that tobacco growers shall have the right to sell leaf tobacco free from tax, fine or other restrictions. Defeated—yeas, 102; nays, ninety-nine; two-thirds not voting affirmatively.

Mr. Caulfield (Dem.), of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill that it be unlawful to keep more than one regiment of infantry, one company of artillery, and one company of cavalry in Washington during the sessions of Congress. Defeated—yeas, 99; nays, 97.

The House considered the bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to attend an international convention to inquire into the relative value of gold and silver, and it was tabled, yeas, 125; nays, 109.

By a vote of 149 to 70, the House committee on the privileges and duties of the election was allowed to sit during the session of the House.

The House concurred the report submitted by the judiciary committee with reference to the arrest of the Louisiana returning board. After considerable discussion the vote was taken, and the resolution for the arrest of the members of the Louisiana returning board, and for production before the bar of the House to answer for contempt was adopted by a strict party vote of 158 yeas to 81 nays.

A good deal of time was occupied in deciding the order of business, and Mr. Hiscock could proceed to the consideration of the resolutions reported from the committee on the privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral votes, or to that of a compromise plan. The Republicans favored the latter and the Democrats the former. The House decided, by a vote of 141 to 81, to proceed with the resolutions reported by the committee on privileges, which are as follows:

First—That the Constitution does not confer on the President of the Senate power to examine and ascertain the votes to be cast as electoral votes.

Second—That the only power which the Constitution does confer on the president of the Senate is to receive the votes in the sealed list transmitted to him by the several electoral colleges, keep the same safely, and open all certificates (or those purporting to be such) in the presence of the two houses.

Third—That the Constitution does confer on the Senate and House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes.

Fourth—That in the execution of such power the House of Representatives is at least equal with the Senate; and

Fifth—That no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Knott, (Dem.), of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, addressed the House in support of the principles contained in the resolutions, concluding with these words:

Believing that the House has a high power and a solemn duty to perform in regard to counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President, I do not propose, by any attempt on the part of any men or body of men, executive, legislative or ministerial, to coerce this House to count a vote which in its judgment is invalid or void, or to coerce this House to count a vote which, in its judgment, is legal and valid, or to interfere in any manner whatever with the peaceful discharge of its constitutional functions in this high regard, would be an utter subversion of our constitutional government, and, if accompanied by physical force, would be treason to the United States of America.

Mr. Burchard, (Rep.), of Illinois, a member of the committee, offered, on behalf of the four Republican members of the committee, the following as a substitute for the resolutions by the committee:

First—That it is the power and duty of the House, conformably with the Senate, to provide by law or other constitutional method, a mode for fairly and truly ascertaining and properly counting the electoral vote of each State, so as to give effect to the choice of each State in the election of President and Vice-President.

Second—That in the absence of legislative provision on the subject, or authoritative direction from the Senate and House of Representatives; the president of the Senate, upon opening the certificates, declares and counts the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Hunter (Dem.), of Virginia, from the Judiciary committee, reported a resolution discharging Wm. Orton, president of the Western Union telegraph company, from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Adopted.

Mr. Ellis (Dem.), of Louisiana, offered a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the rival governments in Louisiana. Referred.

Two of the members of the Louisiana returning board, J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, were brought before the bar of the House to answer to the charge of contempt. They asked for and were granted further time.

Messrs. Willis and Tarbox expressed their hostility to the Electoral bill, and Mr. Clardenden, of New York, followed with a speech in its defense. In the course of his remarks he said that he had ascertained that the House contained only ninety-one members who were not lawyers. He was glad to say that a number of "a layman—and while he had great respect for the Constitution, and listened usually with great interest to the discussion of very nice and fine Constitutional points by the eminent legal talent of the House, in this case he was a mere layman, having the interests and prosperity of the country at heart, wishing to see confidence and prosperity restored, and great calamities averted; begged them not to dwell too long on the nice points of law, in which they were naturally delighted, but to set the country at ease by passing the Electoral bill.

Washington Gossip.

A Washington letter says: Just now the favorite solution of the Presidential complication is to hold a new election next fall, and to allow the president of the Senate, whoever he may be after the fourth of March, to administer the office *ad interim*. This is to be brought about, according to the gossip of the lobbies and cloak-rooms at the capitol, by the Democrats in the Senate debating the questions arising in the progress of the count until the clock strikes the hour of noon on March 4, when it is claimed the whole operation of counting the votes necessarily ceases. Then the Senate is to proceed at once to swear in its new members and elect a presiding officer. By the time this is accomplished a message will be received from the secretary of State announcing that there is a vacancy in the office of President of the United States. The newly elected president of the Senate will take the oath of office before the chief-justice, who will, of course, be in waiting with his gown on, and he will then jump into a carriage, drive to the White House, and set the wheels of government in motion.

The feasibility of this method of settlement is asserted by the Democrats, who say that unless the Republicans should again set up the abandoned claim of the right of the president of the Senate to count the votes there is no way in which a declaration of the election of Hayes can be arrived at against their opposition. The Senate has no rules to limit debate, and now that the joint rules are abrogated, there would be nothing, they think, to keep them from talking day and night to kill time and prevent the completion of the count.

Swallowing a Cent.

A physician, while on a railroad train, was consulted by one of the employees on the train in relation to his little boy, who had that morning swallowed a cent. "What have you done for him?" asked the doctor. "We gave him a dose of castor oil," was the reply. "Good practice so far; as soon as you reach home, give him the whites of three raw eggs daily; let his diet be bread and milk and nothing sour." The directions were followed faithfully, the whites of the eggs repeated every day, and the dose of oil at night, and on the fourth day the cent was discharged. It was one of the new copper coins, and considerably corroded by the action of the gastric juices. Since fatal results often follow the swallowing of a copper coin, the judicious treatment advised in this instance should be remembered by all who have the care of children. The essential points to be borne in mind are simply these: Albumen or the whites of eggs, a bland diet, free from acids, and castor oil.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

WATCHMAKING IN AMERICA.

Testimony of the Swiss Commissioner—American Superior to Foreign Watches.

M. Edouard Favre Perret, Swiss commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, and member of the international jury on watches, has given the results of his observation on American watchmaking in a public address at Chaux de-Fonds, Locle and Neuchatel. Being himself a large watch manufacturer, his statements made a profound impression in Switzerland, and will be read with the liveliest interest in this country. After sketching the growth of watchmaking in Besançon, by which the French market for watches was lost to Switzerland, he spoke substantially as follows:

For a long time America has been the principal market for our watches. To-day we must earnestly prepare to struggle with the Americans on the fields where hitherto we have been the masters. Mr. Dennison, the father of American watchmaking, traveled through the canton of Neuchatel, studying our mode of manufacturing, seeking to inform himself of everything, and carefully noting the weak points in our industry. After his return to the United States, in 1854, he founded a factory in Boston—"The Boston Watch Company." The capital—scarcely $100,000—was subscribed by capitalists more than by practical business men. In the beginning, the company turned out only the rough skeleton movement, and attended to the finishing; all other parts, such as trains, balances, jewels, etc., were imported from Switzerland. Little by little, however, the factory extended its operations and produced other parts. But as the profits were small, the capitalists abandoned it and it failed in 1856.

Another American, Mr. Robbins, scented a good speculation, and bought the factory and tools for $75,000. A new company—"The American Watch Company"—was formed, with a capital of $200,000, which was increased to $300,000 before the war, which put on foot a million of soldiers, and as every one wanted a watch, there was great animation in the watch business. At this juncture, which might have been a lucky one for our industry, we failed to comprehend our real interests. Instead of sending good watches to the Americans, the worst trash was sent. The Americans, however, went to work on an entirely different plan. The company increased their plant and turned out a better ordinary watch than the Swiss watch. At the end of several years the American watch enjoyed a good reputation, while ours were discredited everywhere. In 1865 the capital was increased to $750,000, and the operations of the company grew to immense proportions. The Waltham Company gives employment to 900 workmen, and make about 425 movements per day. They have again increased their capital till it amounts to $1,500,000, besides $300,000 as a reserve fund. This watch factory is a real power; *there is none like it in Europe*. We have seen it in all its details, and we have admired its splendid organization.

Last May, on the eve of the Exhibition, we still seemed masters of the situation. One event, however, dealt us a mortal blow. The Waltham Company announced a reduction of from forty to fifty per cent. on prices already lower than their rivals, the reductions to date back to January 1, 1876. It is unnecessary to tell you, gentlemen, how very detrimental this was to the Swiss watch. Still another and more important reason explains the growing prosperity of the American Company. Their tools work so regularly that all parts of the watch may be interchangeable. A simple order on a postal card without necessitating the forwarding of the adjoining piece.

The question has often been asked, can the American watch sufficiently supply the demand of their markets? We, then can, we are driven out of the American markets. In 1860 the American Companies produced only 15,000 watches. To-day they produce 250,000, which will probably be doubled in the United States, in 1872, 366,000 watches. In 1876 we shall barely send them 75,000 watches. The Americans have already begun to send their manufacture to Europe. In England they sell annually 100,000 watches, 90,000 weighing an American watch commences to drive from the English market the Swiss watch and even the English watch. The Americans begun by creating a demand for their goods in the Indies and in Australia, and then—thanks to their lower prices—they invaded England. At Moscow and St. Petersburg they have already established important branch offices. Their aim is to drive us first out of their own country, and then to compete with us on our own soil. I sincerely confess that I personally have doubted that competition. But now I have seen—I have felt it—and I am terrified by the danger to which our industry is exposed. Besides, I am not the only one to be alarmed. The Neuchatelonale have sent a delegate to make inquiries, and his report perfectly agrees with mine. Up to this very day we have believed America to be dependent upon Europe. We have been mistaken. The Americans will send us their products and will supply them our own. Their importation is not confined to watches alone. Already America has commenced to send cotton goods to England, which hitherto monopolized that article in the markets of the world.

Can the Americans maintain their prices? Yes, they can, for if they obtain a good profit on their superior quality goods, they can afford to be satisfied with a smaller profit on the lower grades. In watches, in America, everything is made by machinery; here we make everything by hand. In Switzerland about 40,000 workmen make, on an average, each forty watches per annum, in the United States the average is about 150 watches. Therefore the machinery produces three and a half to four times more than the workmen.

Had the Philadelphia Exhibition taken place five years later, we should have been totally annihilated. Even now we are terribly shaken. We received the terrible blow. We have believed ourselves masters of the situation, when we really have been on a volcano. And, to-day, we must actually struggle if we do not want to encounter, in all the markets, that rival manufacture which, for a long time, we used to call the customs duties, amounting to 25 per cent., might be reduced. We cannot count upon it. American needs all her resources, and whether Democrats or Republicans be in power, we cannot count on the repeal of import duties. We must, therefore, make up our mind to lose the American market. It has been complacently said that the Americans do not make the entire watch, but are dependent upon Switzerland for many of the watch. This is not true. The Waltham Company makes the entire watch from the first screw to the case and dial. It would even be difficult for them to use our products, so great is the regularity, so minute the precision with which their machines work.

They arrive at the regulation of the watches—so to say—without having seen it. When the watch is given to